

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIE PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912.

REGD. NO. B 1045.

VOL. XVII NO. 54---D

BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 2 1929

ONE ANNA.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

A Vivid Romantic Drama detailing the adventures of an European Countess in a typical American Small Town

TO-NIGHT

"A Woman of the World"

DHOBI TALAO

THIS WEEK

Featuring the Popular Emotional Star

POLA NEGRI

The Programme includes further two-reels of

TARZAN THE MIGHTY

On Sunday 3rd March at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) will be Screened

"KING OF KINGS"

18 Parts—All complete in one Show—depicting the Life of

LORD JESUS CHRIST.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929		All vessels	
2 Mar	Mooltan x ..	will	20,847
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rajputana ..	now	13,568
23 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
30 "	Ranghri ..		16,660
6 Apr	Ranghri ..	sail	16,660
13 "	Ranghri ..		16,660
20 "	Rajputana ..	direct	16,619
27 "	Nalders ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	from	19,000
11 "	Mantua ..		10,946
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	Bombay	11,518
25 "	Nalders ..		16,619
1 Jun	Mantua ..	without	11,518
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Mantua ..	tranship-	20,847
22 "	Rajputana ..	ment	16,619
29 "	Rajputana ..		16,619
6 July	Mantua ..	at	10,946
13 "	Mantua ..		20,837
20 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
27 "	Ranghri ..	Aden.	10,946
3 Aug	*Ranghri ..		11,518
10 "	Nalders ..		11,518
17 "	Nalders ..		16,088
24 "	Ranghri ..		10,946
31 "	Malwa ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Persia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
18th Apr.	Dumana ..	8427

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A 264	£112
	B 260	£105
	C 256	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About	Steamers	Tons
1929		
4th Mar.	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	Ranghri ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Nalders ..	Colombo and Australia.

CARGO ONLY. BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1929		
2nd Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Port-bunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
4th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Port-bunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Mar.	Bankura ..	Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar only.
8th "	Varela ..	Bureh via Karachi.
13th "	Karagda ..	Eoa & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 600/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON & CO.,

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000

Reserve Fund " 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changhai	Marunouchi	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fongtien	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtao
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostok
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. WASHIO Manager.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHAstra

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar, (Kathiavar).

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL " 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND " 5,22,50,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS " 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.

Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction.

Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bhatnagar Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on applications.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife. by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Coconut Brand only. Drams Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandl, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.

A. Nigrah & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIAL ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

per Rs. 1,000 per annum under

Rs. 25 LIFE POLICIES

per Rs. 1,000 per annum under

Rs. 20 ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present

IT WILL PAY YOU to take a NEW POLICY

from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Masgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD!

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers every-thing best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.

W. Life End

Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund

Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided

Rs. 3

RATIO of 4

NO OTHER

INCOME-TAX

Statutory

propos

B

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPISTS with good knowledge of English and experience of filing. Apply stating salary to Box No. 2254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R1482

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN of all nationalities to sell their time for money. Excellent prospects offered to intelligent, resourceful and hard working applicants. Call or write in the first instance to J. L. ROYSEMPAT & CO., 110, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. R1481

WANTED—A FOREMAN and a MACHINE-MAN to take charge of Composing and Machine Departments respectively. Candidates applying should possess previous experience, having worked in big Presses in such capacities. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, BRITISH INDIA PRESS, Mazgaon, Bombay. R1483

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

VACANT PLOT OF LAND bearing No. 131 on the main road at Khar for sale. Purchasers desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the undersigned. **SHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL**, attorneys for Bai Kamlagauri C. Gajjar, 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, 22nd February 1929. T 3141

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. **THE ROYAL TRADING CO.** Post Box 3537 Bombay. R1478

HERE THE AMAZING ANNOUNCEMENT!—An eight Rupees worth Wrist Watch or Alarm Clock absolutely cost free and post free to your door. What better news than this? Write before turn your eyes to: **THE MINERVA STORES, CUTTACK.** T R1484

LOANS.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 250/- by a respectable man against promissory note. Good interest. Brokers to Apply Box 2255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R1485

Gentlemen of independent means guaranteed to receive a sum paid from the date of this Notice to destroy papers relating to their clients' matters which have been in their possession for more than 20 years since such matters were disposed of and which do not appear to be likely to be of any use for reference. Clients desiring such papers as are requested to do so on or before the 1st of March 1929. T 3142

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—In Mahomed Building, 2nd floor, Opp. Excelsior Theatre, and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road. **Haji MAHOMED ABBA**, Abba Building, Dhoobi Talao. R1457

BOOKS.

FOR SOME RARE BOOKS ON INDIAN SEXUAL SCIENCE, Apply to the **INDIAN PUBLICATION Co.**, Mapuca, Goa. L R1483

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK" introduced, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavil L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the **AUTHOR** at Junagad.

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you and yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. **N. PURUSHOTAM**, Fortune teller & Evil Counteraster, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R1482

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-4-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-4-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Small logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER.

Utilisation Division, U. P. Bareilly.

T 31742

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.), on **TUESDAY**, the 12th of March, 1929, for the supply of Petty Stores during 1929-30. Form of Tender at Rs. 5 can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga. Tender form will not be sent by V. P. P. (Sd.) T. S. KYNNESELEY, M.Inst.C.E., Ag. Engineer to the Board. 26-2-1929, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. R1485

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LITTLE & CO., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay, beg to announce that they propose at the expiration of two months from the date of this Notice to destroy papers relating to their clients' matters which have been in their possession for more than 20 years since such matters were disposed of and which do not appear to be likely to be of any use for reference. Clients desiring such papers as are requested to do so on or before the 1st of March 1929. T 3142

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

REWARD.

HER HIGHNESS the MAHARANI of Cooh Behar, offers a reward of Rs. 500/- for the recovery of her clothes and Rs. 3,000/- for the recovery of her jewellery, stolen from No. 1, Viceroy Estate, New Delhi, on the night of the 15/16th February, 1929. A suit case, containing jewellery worth about Rs. 600,000/- was taken away. The suit case was of cowhide about 26 inches in length, and had one chocolate and one blue line on it. A list of the more valuable jewellery and clothes stolen follows. Photographs of certain pieces of jewellery may be seen at the office of the Additional Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Delhi. Her Highness saw the accused and his description is as follows:—

DARK COMPLEXION, POKK-PITTED, TEETH LONG CLEARLY SHOWN WHILE TALKING, LONGISH FACE, SMALL CHIN, HEIGHT 5' 8", SMALL MOUSTACHE, WAS WEARING A DIRTY DHOTI, A SAFA AND A KHAKI COAT.

LIST OF THE MORE VALUABLE JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Description.	Value.	Purchased from
1. A single stone marquise shape diamond Ring in platinum mount with gold gallery.	£3,000.	Chaumes, London.
2. A large emerald Ring (flat top stone) in platinum claw mount.	£3,000.	Ditto.
3. A single stone ruby Ring in platinum mount with diamond set band round gallery and diamond set shoulders.	£950.	Ditto.
4. A pair emerald and diamond Earrings, single emerald in each shape set in diamond festoons and drops. All platinum settings.	£1,200.	Ditto.
5. A pair all diamond festoon Earrings all platinum mounts.	£1,000.	Ostertag, Paris.
6. A pair calibre cut emerald Bracelets, in flexible platinum mounts 31-32 emeralds.	£2,200.	Ditto.
7. A pair calibre cut sapphire diamond border Bracelets in flexible platinum mounts 34-34 sapphires.	£1,000.	Catchpole & Williamson, London.
8. A pair large single pear shape pearl Earrings, suspended by 3 collet diamonds from one large drop shape diamond, platinum mounts.	£4,500.	Chaumes, London.
9. A pair whole pearl Bracelets 24 pearls each.	£1,500.	Ostertag, Paris.
10. A pair whole pearl Bracelets (26 pearls in each) with small diamond setting between each pearl, all platinum setting.	£1,000.	Ditto.
11. A pair whole pearl Bracelet (37 large pearls in one, 38 large pearls in the other) with pearl tassels having diamond set platinum to p.s. platinum bolt rings attachments.	£1,500.	Ditto.
12. A cabochon emerald and diamond drop design Necklace, 14 Cabochon and pearl shape emeralds with one large central diamond, all mounted in platinum.	£3,000.	Garrards, Calcutta.
13. A pair emerald drop Earrings pear shape emeralds with diamond set tops each suspended by 3 diamond collets. All set platinum screws.	£1,800.	Ostertag, Paris.
14. A pair ruby and diamond Earrings, hanging cluster centres in a wreath design with diamond drops. All platinum mounts with screw attachments.	£1,850.	Ditto.

LIST OF CLOTHES STOLEN.

(1) Fifteen day Saris in nina or goorgette with elaborate borders. Of these some were white Saris with pink flowers and green leaves.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

borders. Some of these saris were embroidered with gold and silver.
(2) Fifteen day Saris in nina or goorgette with elaborate borders. Of these some were white Saris with pink flowers and green leaves.
(3) Blouses in different colours for evening wear and day wear with long sleeves, twenty in number.
(4) Fourteen crepe de chine petticoats in different colours.
(5) Two handkerchief sachets containing expensive handkerchiefs with gold lace embroidery.
Any information concerning the above should be communicated at once to:—

R. C. JEFFREYS, I.P., Senior Superintendent of Police Delhi. 31869

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Students' work **PAINTING, MODELLING, ARCHITECTURE AND APPLIED ART.**

OPEN to the Public on **SATURDAY and SUNDAY**, the 2nd and 3rd March, 1929, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.

NOTICE.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY gives warning that genuine Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, i.e. Remington Typewriters which have been rebuilt in the Remington Factories with genuine Remington parts, are only obtainable from us. We have no agents and no dealers for rebuilt typewriters, and we accept no responsibility whatever for so-called Remington Typewriters, whether described "as new" or "as good as new" by others. If you require a genuine Remington Typewriter, whether new or rebuilt, with the Remington guarantee, apply to any of the 40 REMINGTON OFFICES in India, from whom alone such machines can be obtained.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on **SATURDAY**, the 2nd March, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, situated at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Liquidators' statement of sale to 30th June, 1928.

(2) To fix the Liquidators' remuneration.

GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJI, IDANNAL S. MAKHLANI, Liquidators.

Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, 18th February, 1929. 31815

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS FIRST CLASS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS FROM V. T. BOMBAY TO HOWRAH AND BACK BY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE.

DURING the ensuing Easter period, the following Easter Concession 1st Class Return Tickets will be issued from **BOMBAY** to **HOWRAH** and back by the following alternative routes at the fares shown therein:—

Route	Cost per ticket.
1. Outward journey via Delhi and return journey via Naini and vice versa.	Rs. 183-13-0
2. Outward journey via Cawnpore City and return journey via Naini and vice versa.	Rs. 158-14-0

The period of availability rules and other conditions attached for travelling on Easter concession tickets will apply to the above tickets also.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY, Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

31873

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 649 of 1927.

Dr. KAIKUSHRU NUSSEER-WANJI SAHAR and Bai JALJI, his wife Plaintiffs.

versus

RAJARAM TUKARAM Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1928, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on **WEDNESDAY**, the 27th March, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mouze Manori in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, Zilla Thana, bearing

Entry S. Pot	Area.	Assessed No. No. No. Acre Gunthas ment.
2397(c) 253 1	1	1-3/4 6-0-0

with cocoanut tree and other trees therein and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Robert Ingel, on or towards the West, South and North by the Sea shore.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMSHAO MINO-CHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1928.

H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

31868

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY. TO WIT:—By virtue of a Précept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the **SECOND SESSIONS** of 1929 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on **TUESDAY**, the 26th day of March, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovesaid, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE, Sheriff of Bombay.

31868

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, THE 3RD INST. AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT ADENWALLA'S BUNGALOW, OPPOSITE KEMP AND CO., CUMBALLA HILL (WHERE THE KIT IS REMOVED FOR SALE).

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction valuable and latest design furniture, sliding dining table to sit 16 persons, chairs, mirror-back sideboard, and dining wagons, teapots, screens, rich glass, crockery and silverware, E. lamps and fans, carpets, sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, H. M. V. gramophone, drawing-room silk lined suites, cabinets, ornaments roll top and lady's writing tables, silver and bookcases, Jacobean bedsteads with box mattresses, armchairs, dressing and wash hand tables, "Remington" typewriter, 1 "Berliet" touring 7 seater and 1 "Standard" 2 seater motor-cars in running order, etc.

The property of R. L. Lindsay, Esq., Secretary, Imperial Bank of India, and others.

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CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
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ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas
But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M.O. for Rs. 5 (five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P.'s will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference, Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference, etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO., Publishers, Madras.

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NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at the Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegram to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission. For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

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PRESENT.
UNIVERSAL'S MOVIE-TONE
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It's a lovely, tender, emotional story built around a boy and a girl alone in a big city—with a background of Coney Island—a picture without a villain.

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CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN

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featuring

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LOUISE FAZENDA

WHEN TWO WOMEN want the same man, and the man is weak; when one offers gracious charm, and the other, careless youth; when one is his wife and the other, his wife's sister—What is a man to do? SEE COMPROMISE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TODAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
A METRO-GOLDWYN-
MAYER PRODUCTION.

RAMON NOVARRO

The Screen's Greatest
Romantic Actor
in

A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN

with

RENEE ADOREE

MARCELINE DAY

CARMEL MYERS

LOVE was the game he played
GIRLS the toys he dalled with
and then he met
a beauty who won his heart
and handed it right back to him.

HEARKEN,

Ye Citizens of
Bombay

"LANKANI-
LAXMI"

(Goddess of Wealth
of Ceylon)

just left the shores
of the island for
India. As she is
expected to arrive
in Bombay early
next month,
keep in readiness to extend
her a cordial welcome.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 4, 6-15 and 10 P. M.
A RHAPSODY OF LOVE AND COMEDY.

COLLEEN MOORE



The Great Broadway Musical Comedy Hit
Also M. G. M. Hilarious 'Our Gang' Comedy
DOG HEAVEN

And the Latest Pathe Gazette.

THE GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD

DAILY AT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

The Story of two Brothers fighting for the same girl, and how the capture of a magnificent wild horse settled their rivalry!

"WILD HORSE
MESA"

WITH

JACK HOLT NOAH BEERY,
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Zane Grey's great story of wild horse hunting in Arizona.
Hair-raising adventure and a sweet love theme!

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A Hilarious Comedy in 2 Reels.

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Master Comedy 9 Reels
Drama will be soon ready.

Apply for Booking.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
International Picture Corporation's Masterpiece Production.
PRODUCED IN THE SHARDA'S STUDIO

"SHIRAZ-UD-DOWLA"

Featuring JANIBABU—ZEBUNISA & Indian Douglas Fairbanks
Master VITHAL

Whose astounding and daredevil feats will astonish you and keep you in suspense and surprise right through—The story depicts the History and the love drama of Faizee the well-known Songstress of once independent and historical Bengal which was then ruled by Shiraz-ud-dowla.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 5-7-9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.
Coming Next Saturday 9th March—Featuring
Shree Jagdish Picture "CHANDRA MUKHI" Miss "GOHAR".

AMUSEMENTS.

A THRILL FOR THOUSANDS

The Management of the WEST-END CINEMA
has decided to present this wonderful picture this
week produced by SHARDA FILM COMPANY.

KALA-PAHAD

A thrilling photo-play of passions and prejudices,
of personal animosity and bitterness of life—an
actual representation of Satan in Man and an
ultimate triumph of higher law of love.

DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE

Indian Douglas
Fairbanks Mr. VITHAL,

Plays the Chief role.

TIME : 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M. Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.

WEST-END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Krishna Film Co.'s New Film

RAJ HANSA

Story written by well-known Author, SHRIYUT NARAYAN VASANJEE THAKUR.
Directed by Mr. KANJIBHAI RATHOD. Photo. by Mr. GORDHAN PATEL.

Story depicting unscrupulous Minister and the
Queen their dreadful and sinful deeds. Featuring
well-known screen faces,

Miss GULAB and Miss RAMPYARI, Mr. VISHNU
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Also STAGE DANCES

By well-known European Artists,
FINE MUSIC AND ARTISTIC DANCE.

TIME : SATURDAY and SUNDAY 3 P.M. DAILY : 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

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COMING SOON "BILWAMANGAL" Kohinoor's New Production.



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The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to
the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are
germ free, and being simply and easily prepared
by the addition of boiling water, their use gives
complete independence of doubtful milk supply,
and is an absolute guarantee against infantile
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Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 Milk Food No. 2
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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Grocers and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much
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THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE
College confer Honour of Homoeo
Degrees to deserving candidates by neces-
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Good prospect and appointment guaran-
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A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has
been prepared from the best, choicest and
richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful
properties in toning up the system. In
fact, it makes man a man. This valuable
medicine is used in large quantities not
only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs
and many of the nobility, aristocracy and
gentry in this country but it is greatly
patronized by people in all countries of
Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is
needless to expatiate upon the magical
qualities of this our invaluable medicine.
We recommend it especially to those per-
sons who desire to guard against debili-
ty. Suffice it to say that the use of
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who have any faith in the Ayurvedic me-
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Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
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Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your
while to obtain a copy
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before insuring your
life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please

write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
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Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting
has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at
275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S Steel Shelving

Prices of Steel Shelving have gone down very considerably in recent years since we entered this field. We manufacture Steel Shelving to meet all requirements, for Railways, Mills, Godowns, Offices, Banks, Motor Companies, etc., etc., and the following are a few large orders of Steel Shelving recently secured by us in competition with foreign makers on the strength of lower prices and superior specifications:—

Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.	24,660
Oriental Life Assurance Co.	28,400
Central Bank of India, Calcutta	6,700
Chartered Bank of India, Bombay	7,250
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000
Manchester Mills, Ltd., Bombay	3,700
B. B. and C. I. Railway	12,360
G. I. P. Railway	5,840
Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd.	5,790
Volkart Brothers, Bombay	7,500
Judicial Courts, Karachi	32,460
Grant Medical College, Bombay	11,400

'Certainly Merit Our Full Appreciation'

THE INDIAN RADIO TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.
Sole Licensee for India and Burma
of
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.

34/38, Apollo Bunder Road,
Bombay, 10th December, 1928.
Ref: No. T02/7.

Messrs. GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. CO.,
Parel, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

We have pleasure in stating that the four large double racks of steel shelving which you supplied and installed for us at the beginning of November are, in every way satisfactory.

We find that we can store the most delicate articles equally as well as bulkier and heavier articles and the economy of storing space is beyond our expectations.

The workmanship and the material used certainly merit our full appreciation.

Your faithfully,
(Sd.) C. McCARTHY JONES,
General Manager.

OUR SHELVING IS A PURELY
INDIAN PRODUCT BEING MADE OF THE BEST

TATA'S STEEL

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

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Near Gas Works, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.

Phone No. 42265.

Your health requires THE BEST

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable remedy for
Tropical Liver, Debility, Eruptions,
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Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists,
46, Southwark Street, London, S.E. 1, England.

"G. B. S." PROBES A MYSTERY

WHAT A MAGIC BOX CAN (OR CANT) DO

One of the most ticklish of modern pseudo-scientific problems—the mystery of "Abrams' magic box"—is receiving the attention of no less a personage than "G. B. S."

The box is the invention of the late Dr. Abrams, of Chicago, who held a German medical degree and invented also a science which he cheerfully called Spondylotherapy.

It was his claim that the magic box could: Diagnose and cure almost every known human ailment.

Determine the sex of a patient from a drop of blood.
Tell the patient's race and religion and the site of his malady from a specimen of his handwriting.

"Of course I am interested in Abrams' Magic Box," said Mr. Shaw last night. "I am interested in every new development of medical science."

"WONDERFUL RESULTS."

"I am interested, too, in any attempt at breaking down the present obscurantist rule of medicine."
"I don't know whether the box will do what it is claimed to do, but electrotonic rejection is capable of many things. And I have seen some wonderful results from its use."

The Sunday Despatch inquirer of Mrs. Shaw whether it was that miraculous box which cured her husband of the unfortunate effects of a wasp sting last summer.

But that particular cure, it seems, was effected by a lotion which a medical friend of Mr. Shaw brought home from the tropics.

"My husband suffered terribly from the sting," said Mrs. Shaw. He was stung in the train travelling from the Riviera to Geneva, and nothing apparently would give him relief.

"The doctors could not help him until that friends of ours brought his ointment along. Now he is quite well."

NEWS IN BRIEF

New Delhi.—Mr. L. Graham, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Sanjiva Rao have resigned their membership of the Legislative Assembly and have been succeeded by Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. P. R. Rao and Mr. Shankar Rao, respectively.—A. P.

Bombay.—Damage amounting to over half a lakh has been caused by a fire in the bazar at Madkote (Mysore District) on the occasion of the annual fair. Thirty stalls are reported to have been reduced to ashes. No loss of life occurred.—A. P.

Bombay.—The local "Times" newspaper has published a report that of 15 persons working underground, nine were buried alive owing to a rockburst in the Mysore Mines at Kolar.—A. P.

Delhi.—With the approval of the Secretary of State and with effect from the 1st March 1929, the existing Home Furlough Rates of pay of all Indian Army Officers, Regimental and Departmental, including Continuous Service Officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, and Signals have been increased.—A. P.

The coming Punjab Provincial Political Conference will be held at Rohtak on 8th, 9th and 10th instant. A big pandal to accommodate five thousand men is under construction.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the world temperance worker, arrived at Madras from Ceylon on Thursday. He was welcomed at the station by Sir C. Rajagopalachariar, Seth Jammalal Bajaj, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao and others. Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, Editor "Kanyasulkika" a Kannada monthly at Mysore announces that his eleventh Satyagraha press has been confiscated by the Government. On the day of publication the police entered the premises and took away all printing materials and copies of the paper.—Free Press.

Bombay.—A meeting of the Mysore Economic Conference will be held at Bangalore on Friday the 15th inst.—Free Press.

Arrangements for the tour of Mahatma Gandhi in various parts of the United Provinces in the months of May and June are being made and Committees for reception are being formed.—A. P.

The United Provinces Political Conference will be held at Farrukhabad during the Easter holidays.—A. P.

The United Provinces Congress Committee at its meeting held at Lucknow under the presidency of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru decided to make arrangements to carry out vigorously the programme of work outlined by the Congress Committee.—A. P.

The authorities of "Wealth and Welfare" of Saidapet, Madras have decided to award a prize of Rs. 50 only to the writer of the best essay on "Social Results of Higher Education for Women" received by them on or before the 25th March 1929. The Prize essay will appear in the Wealth and Welfare of March 1929.

DAMAGE DONE IN RIOTS

CLAIM FOR RUPEES THREE LAKHS

Mr. H. M. A. Rather, Manager of the firm of Haji Mahomed Den Fazar Karim, Opticians and Stockists of Optical goods in Kalbadevi Road filed an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday claiming compensation of three lakhs of Rupees for damage done to their property during the recent riots.

The applicant submitted that during the disturbances, he was obliged to close his shop on February 7 and did not open it for two days. He heard on the evening of February 9 that the shop had been broken open and looted. He estimated the loss at Rs. 2,91,741.

The application was filed by Mr. N. M. Saha, Bar-at-Law.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1929

The fixtures from 2nd to 14th inst. are as under:—

March 2nd 4-15 P.M. Bombay University Hockey Team, V. I. M. T. S. "Dufferin" Hockey Club.

March 2nd 5-30 P.M. V. J. Technical Institute V. G. I. P. Rly. Mech. Institute.

March 4th 5-15 P.M. Derby Club V. Mahars Posing men Hockey Club.

March 5th 5-15 P.M. Islami Gymkhana V. Salsette Amateurs.

March 6th 5-15 P.M. Portuguese Assn? Bombay N. Cathedral & John Cannon "Old Boys."

March 7th 5-15 P.M. The "Rest" Rawar V. Bombay Gymkhana.

March 8th 5-15 P.M. Bombay Port Trust V. Bombay City Police.

March 9th 4-15 P.M. Parsee Cyclists V. 3rd Bn. Hyderabad Regiment.

March 9th 5-30 p.m. Customs V. Parol Sporting Club.

March 11th 5-15 p.m. Catholic Gymkhana V. Lusitanians "A".

March 12th 5-15 p.m. Indian Telegraph Recreation Club V. St. Xavier's College.

March 13th 4-15 p.m. "Times of India" V. Cathedral High School.

March 13th 5-30 p.m. General Motors V. Lusitanians.

March 14th 5-15 p.m. B. F. S. High School V. B. E. S. Old Boys.

KING GEORGE HINDU SANATORIUM, NASIK ROAD

"This Sanatorium, which was kept closed from the last four months on account of plague, is now opened to the public. Applicants intending to take its benefits should apply to its Managing Trustee, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji Kalewar, J. P. at 69, 3rd Kamathipura, Bombay & on printed forms, which can be had on application."

CABLES IN BRIEF

London.—British and American power petroleum companies increase the price of petrol from March 1st by nine farthings per gallon.—Reuter.

London.—The death has occurred of Dr. Joseph Wells who was famous three years ago for his distum there were too many women undergraduates at Oxford.—Reuter.

London.—Sir Austen Chamberlain is much better. It is understood that he will leave for Geneva on Saturday.—Reuter.

London.—A fleet of supermarine Napier flying boats which will patrol the trade routes in Persian Gulf left Plymouth for Basra on Thursday on the first stage of their flight to Biarritz.—Reuter.

Washington. It has been definitely announced that Mr. James W. Good will be war Secretary in Hoover's cabinet and Mr. William Mitchell, who is Solicitor-General, will be the Attorney-General.—Reuter.

*When trifles worry you
You are run down
and need*
NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD.)

An Amazing Elixir of Life indicated in Lassitude Tropical Debility Dyspepsia Kidney and Liver troubles; Anaemia; Blood impurities; Impotency; Sexual or Seminal weakness; Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants, which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M.A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Bangalore:—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mithilam. Tele. Add. "Chemists"—Bhagalpur or from Thomson and Taylor, Ltd. and Treacher and Co., Bombay, Konkari Brothers and Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah and Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy and Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

Latest Wonderful Discovery of Unyielding Urinary Diseases.

SPECIFIC FOR GONORRHOEA

Gono-Killer

(REGISTERED.)

Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage.) Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet, Cystitis, Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c. &c.

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.

Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. D. N. JASANI,

137, Kika Street, (Gulab Wadi) BOMBAY, 4.

Telegraphic Address:—GONO-KILLER, Bombay.

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WOOLLEN SUITINGS, SERGES, TWEEDS

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BELOW COST PRICE.

AVAILABLE AT

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Light & Nourishing



For those who live in the East—a light and nourishing food is best. Take HORLICK'S—it is an ideal food. HORLICK'S contains all those elements necessary for building up the body and imparting energy. For young and old there is no better food.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED
GLLOM, BUCKS, ENGLAND



There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices. "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerial "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO
The Drink of Health

Made by J.N. NICHOLSON & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & Co. Aerial Water Manufacturing Co. Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributed by Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khusabai Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 1.
The local market opened at Rs. 361/8 for Broach Apr/May delivery and ruled quiet on scattered selling. At the decline there was good buying power and prices ruled very steady. Commission houses were prominent buyers. Liverpool opened at a decline of 4 points but recovered the opening decline which hardened prices in the local market.
The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:-

Broach A/M.	363/8
Broach J/A.	370/12
Oomra Mar	319/8
Oomra May	324
Bengal Mar	365
Bengal May	274

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Mar.	233-50
June.	232-50
Sept.	233-00

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.	
F. G. M. G. Bengal	7000
Fine M. G. Oomra	2200

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 1.	
Bengal March	261
Bengal May	271
Broach A/M.	361
Broach J/A.	369
Oomra March	317
Oomra May	323

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 1.	
Bengal	274 269 261 254
Sind	276 271 263 256
Punjab	272 267 255 252
Rajputana	274 269 261 254
Broach No. 2	374 369 364 359
Oomra No. 3	323 323 317 307
C. P. No. 1	348 343 337 327
C. P. No. 2	338 333 327 317
Khandajh	295 285

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Japan & Co. Indora 297.	
100 Japan & Co. Jaina 285.	
100 G. G. Keshu Pandharna 321.	
300 S. J. David Mill Pandharna 333.	
300 Polkurt Bros. Sheegoon 215 old.	
200 Volkar Bros. Yeotmal 305.	
100 A. Dambur Nembahera 301.	
200 Hindustan Mill Hinganghat 330 1/2.	
100 Hindustan Mill Bengal 296.	
160 Forbes & Co. Akot 300.	
200 Langli & Co. Banusa 255/57.	
100 E. Spinner Co. Veraval 277.	
100 L. K. Vasanji Pandharpur 302.	

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 1.	
Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54 2/6 Highest Rs. 53 12/4 Closing Rs. 53/15.	
Cotton seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 11/10 1/2 Highest Rs. 4/12 Closing Rs. 4/12 1/2.	
Groundnut seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 55/12 Highest Rs. 55/12/6 Lowest Rs. 55/11/6 Closing Rs. 55/12.	

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Week ending Feb. 28.	
This Season receipts	1714889
Last Season	1637823
Exports this season	1221351
Exports last season	59924
Exports by rail	264326
Estimated Consumption	41237
Last year same period	41237
Estimated Stock	1076094
Last year same period	828487

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
March close at 8.8 11/78d.	
May close at 8.9 3/8d.	
July close at 8.9 6 1/2d.	
March Chicago Wheat close at 123 1/2 cents.	

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 28.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes—	
Shipment Sellers March 44/	
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes—	
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. 43/9	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—	
Shipment Sellers March 47/6	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels—	
No offerings.	

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 28.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/1 1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3
C. & F. Bombay—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/2 3/4
C. & F. Karachi—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/3 1/2

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 28.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery Paid & Sellers Mar/Apr.	28/10-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery Paid & Sellers May/Aug.	29/3

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Liverpool: Messrs. Grunning & Co. "Advance owing to limited offerings of futures and owing to continued bad weather and more favourable Manchester report. Belief that prices are too low is gaining ground."

From New York: "Considerable realising by recent buyers with less buying power. Looks over-bought temporarily, but see nothing in the position to cause a decline other than a reaction. Demand for piece goods increasing. Prices tending upward. Yarn market quiet and steady."

Reuter: "Market early advanced on general buying but reacted later on weakness of New Orleans and liquidation."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 28th February (6-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—
(1) "Wet weather Atlantic continues. Lancashire doing good trade with East."
(2) "New Farm Relief Bill expected Washington April."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—
9-15 a.m.: "Advance caused by unfavourable weather East Belt retarding crop preparations."

Despite heavy realising the market maintains a healthy tone. Trade reports continue to be good, Liverpool in particular being heavy buyers of "Spots".
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 28th ultimo.

March Highest 20.63 (at the opening) lowest, 20.44 (2.58 p.m.).
New York Market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—
Liverpool market closed easier on straddle selling.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head office dated 28th Feb. as under:—
Market advancing on increasing strength technical position. Only possibility important set back would be on unexpected favourable New Crop start. Large production essential this year otherwise we think there will be some prospects later for considerable higher prices."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28.	
March	20.44-11
May	20.44-11
July	20.05-14
October	19.83-11
December	19.90-10
Middling Spot	20.70-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 28.	
March	19.58-13
May	19.79-12
Middling Spot	19.48-13

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28.	
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	20.53
May	20.54
July	20.19
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
March	20.57
May	20.59
July	20.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.50-05
Scinde, Fine	7.75-05
Scinde, Superfine	8.00-05
Bengal, Good	7.25-05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50-05
Bengal, Fine	7.75-05
Oomra, Good	8.15-05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45-05
Oomra, Fine	8.75-05
Broach, Fully Good	9.35-05
Broach, Fine	9.30-05
Broach, Superfine	9.55-05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
March	17.55-00
May	18.05-05
July	18.44-05
October	18.49-05
November	18.68-05
December	18.67-05
Sakellaris, F.G.F., Spot	18.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
March	10.40
April	10.44-06
May	10.50-06
June	10.58-07
July	10.57-07
August	10.59-07
September	10.54-07
October	10.49-07
November	10.44-06
December	10.41-06
January	10.41-06
February	10.40-06
Middling Spot	10.37-05
	10.76-05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India Cotton	Nil

STOCKS AND SHARES

Dull and Easy Day
ABSENCE OF BUYING

Bombay, Mar. 1.
The Indian Budget being uninteresting, the market opened quiet at a decline of Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 5/-. There was absence of any buying and prices ruled easy under a narrow trading session. Unfounded rumour from Jamshedpur discouraged any buying of Tata Iron shares the market was open for one hour only out of respect to the death of a member of the Stock Exchange. Burmahs and Cements were steady.

Bombay Dying opened at Rs. 882/8 improved to Rs. 883/12 but declined to Rs. 881/12 and again improved and closed at Rs. 883/12. Fazel opened at Rs. 740/- and after improving to Rs. 741/4 declined to Rs. 737/8. Pearls fluctuated between Rs. 456/4 and Rs. 455/- Century shares were quiet which declined to Rs. 388/12 and closed at Rs. 389/6. Nagpur Pref. opened at Rs. 480/- and closed at Rs. 481/4. Gujarat Rails were done at Rs. 88/8.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.	
Almedabad Advance 100 10f 332 345.	
Apollo 50 nil 5.	
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8.	
Barji (250) 20y 145.	
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160.	
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4.	
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170.	
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 883-12.	
Bombay Industrial (20) 5.	
Bradbury (250) Nil 160.	
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 85.	
Century 100 20y 389-4.	
Central India 100f 478-12.	
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.	
Colaba Land Mills 100 100 133-12.	
Coorla 100 75 133-12.	
Crescent 100 30 137-8.	
Currumbhow 250 nil 150.	
Davids 250 nil 240.	
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.	
E. D. Sasson United Dfd. nil 0-9-0.	
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 190.	
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.	
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.	
Fazulbhai 250 435 737-8.	
Finlay 100 10y 110.	
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225.	
Gokak 100 2/8 1 123-12.	
Gokak 1000 nil 225.	
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100.	
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730.	
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10f 288-12.	
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270.	
Indore Malva 100 13/12f 388-12.	
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8.	
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600.	
Kastorchand 50 nil 13-12.	
Khandesh 1,000 60f 2400.	
Khatana Makhanji 100 nil 80.	
Khosor 100 13/0/6 191-4.	
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492-8.	
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8.	
Madhavi Dharansi 100 nil 45.	
Madras United 250 7/8 450.	
Mantekjee Petit 1,000 20y 1109.	
Mathradas 50 nil 20.	
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12.	
Minerva 80 nil 78.	
Morari Goudals 1,000 nil 1155.	
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85.	
Mysore 50 5 plus 2f 2d 166-4.	
New City of Bombay 100 nil 88-12.	
New Great Eastern 200 10y 270.	
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60.	
Pearl 210 19f 456-4.	
Phoenix 100 20y 345.	
Premier 100 nil 6.	
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 4/8.	
Sassoon Cotton Alliance 50 5/8y 64.	
Sholapur 1000 120f 5600.	
Simplex 250 nil 66-4.	
Sir Shapurji Bachi 100 nil 10.	
Swadesh 100 10f 428-12.	
Swan Mills 25 nil 110.	
Tata Mills 25 nil 47-8.	
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2265.	
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950.	

Banks.
Bank of India 50-2 8f 98-8.
Baroda 500 0-8 78-8.
Central 250 0-8 22.
Bikaner 45 45 20-8.
Imperial 500 40f 1402-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 40f 342-8.
Union 5-4 3-11-6.
P. & O. Bank 210 10f 129.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-8 4f 20-14.
Central India Mining 9.
Gwalior Cement 70 10f 101-4.
Indian Cement 220 nil 336-4.
New India Assurance 5 1y 21-8.
Katali Cement Ord. 100 10 890.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12/14.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160.
Shivrajpur 10 2 11-8 21-8.
United Cement 100 6y 92.
xd.

RAILWAYS.
Ahmedabad Prantje 400 31/11/6f 815.
Amritsar Patni 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 98-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6f 98.
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87.
Hochiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6f 92.
Larkhana 100 11 87.
Mandira Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9.
Pachora Janner 100 2/4/3f 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrawal 100 2/4/3f 90.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140.
Tapti Valley 671-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84-8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.
Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12.
Surat Electric 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,000 562/5.
Bombay Tramway Ord 50 2-8 147-8.

Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 40f 1130.
Tata Power 1,000 nil 475.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12.

PRESS COMPANIES.
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sahapathy 500 80+20y 1185.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 330.
Mannad Manufacturing 250 20y 27-8.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 565.
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 410.
Volkar U. P. 500 30y 487/8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
B. I. G. Insurance 100 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50.
Empire of India Life 100 30/53 2060.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11 nil 10-12.
New India Assurance 5 1y 21-8.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100.
Vulcan 10 0/8y 7.
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5y 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 282-8.
Attock Oil 1 nil 35.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 250 12/8y 220.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Coronation 125 786-4.
Do. Contributory 50 12f 275.
British Burma Petroleum 31 0/4y 0-4-12.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 12.
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8.
Kemp 20 15 187-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11-13.
State Construction 30 4y 52-8.
Tata Iron (ord) 55 1y 66-8.
Tata Iron (ord) 55 1y 66-8.
Tata Iron (ord) 55 1y 66-8.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 53.

DEBENTURES.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94-8.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 105.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 64/8.
Kastorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 2104.
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103.
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 2103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. 2103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 106/6.
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
F. P. Bales 1928-29 1927-28
Receipts to date 28-2-29 8200000 7114000
Receipts Yesterday 28-2-29 17000 11000
Exports to date 28-2-29 6028000 5272000
Stock at Ports 28-2-29 2044000 2142000
Stock Interior Towns 28-2-29 937000 1028000
Stock Liverpool 28-2-29 1060000 778000
Visible Supply 28-2-29 619200 5190000
Quantity in Sight 28-2-29 13167000 11920000

LINSEED AND WHEAT.
Bombay, Mar. 1.
Linseed May 11-3-0
Linseed Sept 8-10-0
Wheat May 8-10-0
Wheat Sept 8-4-3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 1.
Wheat 1350 Cwts.
Linseed 1062
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 200
Groundnuts 1559
Castor seeds 14800
Rice 5460
Mysorehams 4142
Cottonseeds 8162
Gram 1178
Joovar 2033
Bayley 277
Bajras 279
Coal 17 Tons

LONDON BUREAU.
London, Feb. 28.
Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/1 1/2 Sellers.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 1.	
London Ready 26/2.	
London Forward 26/2.	
American cent 36/12.	
Op. Cl.	
China 2/614 2/614.	
Ready 58/11.	
Op. H. L. 6 p.m.	
Magh 58/12 58/13 58/11 58/11	
Falgun 59/2 59/3 59/1 59/1	
Tejmandi -12/-	
Chaitra 59/5 59/6 59/4 59/4	
Tejmandi 1/2.	

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 1

TRADE AND FINANCE

Unabated Demand for Money

RE-ENTRY OF BULLS IN SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, March 1.

MONEY.

The demand for money continued unabated with borrowers of call funds at about 7 1/4 to 7 1/2 per cent. The latest statement of the Bank shows a decrease of about Rs. 220 lacs in the trade demand, probably due to the complete cessation of business in Bombay during the recent riots. Arrivals of cotton still continue large and stocks on hand are on the up-grade. Advances from Calcutta indicate a lessening of demand for money. It is reported that the Imperial Bank has repaid Government Rs. 2 1/2 crores borrowed against inland bills, thus reducing the total borrowings to Rs. 6 1/2 crores. But this has been off-set by Government expanding currency to the extent of Rs. 2 1/2 crores against sterling securities. The present decline in the trade demand is, however, considered temporary. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 7 per cent, two months 6 1/2 per cent, three months 6 per cent, four months 5 1/2 per cent and six months 5 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd February shows an increase of Rs. 277.69 lacs in the Cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 12,02,35,000 as compared with Rs. 14,07 crores at this time last year. The percentage of Cash to liabilities is 13.71, an increase of 3.14 per cent. compared with last week. Loans and inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 281.02 lacs and by Rs. 124.10 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 145.28 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 60.57 lacs to Rs. 7.89 crores, while Other deposits are down by Rs. 42.29 lacs to Rs. 70.24 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Weakness was manifested in the gilt-edged market this week and a sharp decline ensued, particularly in the price of 8 1/2 per cent. Paper. This scrip after opening at Rs. 72.6 was dealt in as low as Rs. 71.7, but subsequently recovered to Rs. 72.1 and closed at Rs. 71.14. The proposed borrowing of Rs. 18 crores in the ensuing fiscal year did not adversely affect the trend of prices which remained influenced by the prevailing money rates. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan fell to Rs. 103, 1935 to Rs. 100.6 and 1933 to Rs. 100.10. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 were dealt in at Rs. 101.8 and Rs. 102.2 and 1932 at Rs. 103.2. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan eased to Rs. 107.14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan further receded to Rs. 84 and 1934-37 to Rs. 92. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 94.8 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96.4.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 22nd February 1929 shows an increase of Rs. 26.50 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 191.70 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage are up by Rs. 24.44 lacs to Rs. 94.56 crores and by Rs. 1.83 lacs to Rs. 4.78 crores, while Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 68.63 as against 68.58 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

On each day of the week there were sellers of ready T.T. at 5-31/32d, and buyers at 5-1/32d with 1s. 6d. available. The tone of the market was steady to firm and exporters sold more freely. At the last bidding for £1 million sterling, Government allotted some 32 per cent. Resistances for bullion and other account are still on a limited scale. In the forward market the following quotations obtained:—March 1s. 5-31/32d, April 1s. 5-15/16d, May 1s. 5-29/32d, June, July and August 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at Dollar 4.85-9/32. French francs after appreciating to 124.21 closed at 124.26. The Belgia and the Italian lira were quoted at 34.93 and 92.70.

GOLD.

Steady conditions prevailed in this market although there was a temporary fall during the mid-week resulting in a decline of six pices in the price of ready gold which at the end was quoted at Rs. 21-9-3 per tola. The offtake continues in the neighbourhood of 20,000 tolas per day, part of the demand being for Calcutta account. Small arrivals have reached stocks on hand to some one lacs tolas but the visible supply is fairly large. The rate for sovereigns, delivery ready and 23rd March, was Rs. 13-7-3. In London the quotation for gold remained steady at 84s 11 1/2d. except on Tuesday when the rate fell to 84s 10 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. 21-8-9 for

MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, March 1.

In the early part of the week our market was very dull and featureless with prices declining around. But in the latter part of the week owing to improvement in Cotton position prices have been rather steady and enquiries have increased to some extent. As a result of very tight money and the dealers not extending large credits to the upcountry buyers the buying is very limited in the local market and in many yarns prices have declined in the absence of satisfactory buying. The turnover has been very limited and in spite of firm Cotton prices do not show any improvement. They have only been prevented from going down further at present and if Cotton shows further improvement demand from upcountry markets is expected to improve to some extent.

English Yarns:—Manchester prices are very high and have been going higher in sympathy with improvement in Cotton whereas Spot rates for Manchester yarns in the local market have been declining. No forward business of importance is therefore been possible and although some orders had been on cables to business resulting has been very disappointing.

Japanese Yarns:—Some business for forward delivery has been done in this class of yarns although in small lots at prices which are considered rather low and are much lower than the corresponding prices for English yarns. Enquiries have been better for mercerized yarns but the prices received are high and the shipment is very distant and hence the business of importance has been possible so far. In Single and Twofold yarns enquiries have improved but the business resulting is rather small.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Prices remained more or less unchanged with a limited offtake but it seems decline will not much further now because enquiries at low rates have been increasing. Some odd counts are not in stock and the general tone is slightly more hopeful.

Indian Yarns:—There has been some improvement in enquiries for various Bombay mill yarns particularly for finer counts but the offers received have been very low and no business of importance has resulted. Stocks with the mills have been increasing and also the same as the case with the dealers. Some upcountry mills have been meeting the needs of the buyers over there and consequently the prices offered for Bombay mills are not very remunerative.

If Cotton shows every improvement we believe demand from Bombay mill yarns will also improve and in course of time we expect gradual improvement around.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

After several weeks of stagnation the cotton market has at last got a move on. The steadily strengthening statistical position is at last making itself felt. In addition cables are already being received informing us that the weather has been unfavourable for preparations for the New Crop. Whilst this news may be used as a lever to raise prices further, it must be remembered that it is still very early in the year and there is plenty of time to lay down a very large acreage under cotton. The higher the price goes now the greater will be the probabilities of acreage. A further advance might lead to an acreage of 50 millions. The crop possibilities of such a huge area under cotton are immense. We need only remind our clients of the effect on the market last year when it became known that the acreage planted was 46,695,000. However, with the American market in its present temper we are of opinion that the present trade buying will probably be assisted by speculative purchases which will have the effect of carrying the advance still further. Caution is advisable and should Liverpool prices advance to about eleven pence we would advise liquidating all purchases. It must be remembered that whilst we are faced with a reduced carryover of American cotton, the production of outside growths this year has been very large and there is no fear of any scarcity of supplies during the current season.

In sympathy with the advance in America local prices also improved, but to a lesser degree, especially so in our lower grade which have barely moved. This has been due to the accumulation of such styles. Broach has been relatively steady due to a considerable amount of straddle reversing between this and the Liverpool Contract. Exporters report a moderate demand but this has not been large enough to take care of the surplus arrivals. Conditions in Bombay are slowly returning to normal, but as the demand locally for cloth and yarn has been poor, local Mills have bought only moderately. Owing to the dear money market and huge stocks a further widening of the party between this and the American markets is probable as it is only selling our cotton relatively cheaply that we can hope to reduce our stocks to a normal quantity. We strongly advise our clients to take advantage of any demand at the present better prices to dispose of their holdings of actual cotton.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi 25th inst.:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

With apprehension of the Bank rate being raised to 9 per cent shortly, the securities have been an erratic market, with prices inclined to sag. The present tightness of the money

market is attributed to several Crores of rupees being locked up in Cotton and monetary stringency in London. The future trend of the market is therefore difficult to judge. The fall in the prices of the Securities is not likely to be due to investors unloading but due to bear selling which is not unusual during these times.

RAILWAYS.

The Railway shares have not been seriously affected with the stringency of the money market and any offerings are readily absorbed. The Larkhanas continue to draw considerable attention. Upper Sinds have changed hands in small lots while Sind Lights are on offer. The Sind Light-erage have some buyers in evidence.

ELECTRICS.

There has been a considerable turnover in this section. The prices of the Karachi Electrics have been forced up due to Upcountry enquiry without any particular reason or rhyme and we favour sales at any rise. The Hyderabad Electrics are asked for with no scrip on offer. No business is reported in Ajmera and moderate enquiry continues for this scrip.

FLOUR.

There is no change in the prices of the shares to report.

Name of the Company	Present Value
Sind Lights	140 0 0
Sind Lighterage	130 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89 8 0
Upper Sinds	86 0 0
Karachi Electrics	142 8 0
Hyderabad Electrics	139 0 0
5 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	109 2 0
India Flour Mills	110 0 0
Karachi Flour Mills	135 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 28.	
Silver.—Market Closed Quiet.	
Spot	26-1/8
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 28.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 28.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 28.	
T T Berlin on London	20.45-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	31.83
T T Milan on London	92.61
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.35
T T London on Prague	163.84

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 28.	
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£146
P & O Banking Corporation	£5-1/2
National Bank	£52-3/4
Eastern Bank	7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-3/4
Conversion Loan	£75-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101
Rupar Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53 Nominal
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£38-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£28-3/4
Consols	£25-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 28.	
Demand Bills	48.84

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Feb. 28.	
Total Bullion	£156,300,000
Public Deposits	£14,000,000
Other Deposits	£9,700,000
Government Securities	£24,000,000
Other Securities	£23,900,000
Notes and Coin	£59,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£352,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	54.79 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 28.	
Copper, Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	£75-1/2
Sealer, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£219-3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 1.	
Rs. s. p.	
KHADI	
Textile	Per lb. 0 12 3
Century	" 0 12 0
Jacob	" 0 12 0
Toro poddar	" 0 12 0
Mojo	" 0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.)	
Standard	Per lb. 1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 94-1/2-97-1/2	1 0 6

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac



Sole Agents:
HARVEY, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-12, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorized Rs.	6,00,00,000
Subscribed	3,50,05,275
Paid-up	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	1,27,80,240

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car, Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office.
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1-3-1929
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.930 inches (.005 below normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.025
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.8 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees (.5 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.7 degrees (1.4 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour
Height of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The S.S. Mooltan mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Second Day of Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—4.15 p.m.

B. P. Co-operative Conference, Sir O. Jehangir Hall, Sir Frederick Sykes inaugurating proceedings, 11 a.m., and Sir P. C. Roy presiding.

Inauguration of Congress Programme by G. Ward D.C.C. Public meeting, Tilak Bridge, Dadar, 6.30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Neriman presiding.

Lecture on present political situation Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, 8.30 p.m. by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. V. L. Mehta presiding.

SUNDAY, March 3.

Bombay Provincial Cooperative Conference, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 11 a.m., Sir P. C. Roy, Kt., presiding and His Excellency the Governor inaugurating the proceedings.

Alexandra College of Commerce—Social Gathering—Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 4.30 p.m., the Hon. Moulvi Ruffuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education presiding.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. M. S. Madhav Rao, of the "New India" of Madras, will deliver a "Lecture" on "Social Reconstruction" to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Gandevi when Mr. K. Sadashiv Bhat of South Kanara will preside. Members of the community are requested to be present with their friends.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Office of the Society (above Bombay Chronicle, Old Customs House Road).

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Stri Samaj, Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal and the Vasanta Lodge Theosophical Society, there will be a public lecture at Santa Cruz (Amar Bhavan, Ghodbunder Road), to-day (Saturday), at 8.30 p.m., when Mr. S. A. Brelvi will speak on "Present Political Situation". Mr. Vankunth L. Mehta will preside.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Professor D. S. Margoliouth, Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford will deliver the first lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "Arabic Language and Literature" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The chief results of South Arabian Epigraphy" and the lecture is open to the public.

A FEAST TO BEGGARS.

Mr. Rameshchandra Harkisondas gave a sumptuous feast to the inmates of the Beggars' Camp at Rowli Hill, Sion, on 25th February 1929, in memory of the anniversary of his father the late Mr. Harkisondas Vaidyanandas. The Social Secretary, Salvation Army and Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai were present on the occasion. The Committee is very much thankful to him for the feast.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavad Gita at Shyamji Ladia Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagavad at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., writes:

As a matter which may be of interest to your readers interested in Life Assurance we have pleasure in advising you that the amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental last year was—27,273 Policies assuring Rs. 5,86,12701 as compared with 21,418 Policies assuring Rs. 4,68,0475 in 1927 an increase of 5855 Policies assuring Rs. 1,18,08,026.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA, MADHAV BAG, BOMBAY.

Shastree Vajinath, Laxman Athavaje will conduct public class at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall, on Saturday, Brahma Satras 6 to 7 p.m. and on Sunday, Upanishad, 8.45 to 10 a.m. All Sanatani Hindus especially graduated gentlemen are requested to attend. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO
MAHATMA GANDHI

The following letter appears in the New York "Evening Post":

Your controversy with Mr. Scripps Wagel in your paper clearly brings out two points. First, the sympathy of the "Evening Post" with India's aspirations; and, secondly, that New York public opinion regarding the fate of 373 millions, 70 of them Moslems, all held in alien grip, is created or at least controlled by the British official Press. A drastic and inexpensive antidote against the London bacillus would be "more substantial facts" and less coloured reports, carefully culled by experts from national organs, not only of Hindustan, but Cairo, Angora, Bagdad and in particular Moscow. The two last months have shown that Russia is a rule is more accurately informed on the trend of eastern affairs than England is. Nowadays some of the most prominent national papers in Asia and Egypt are published in English or French. American Schools of Journalism should all teach what to read, and how to read, between the lines.

Just a year ago, Gandhi, the democratic subject of your recent editorial, talked to me at Ahmedabad. Excepting my personal preceptor, Vivekananda, I never met a personality more illuminating and magnetic. He seems too good and true for washing the dirty linen of Indian party politics; inferior men can attend to that quite as well, and perhaps even better. Somebody told him that he could serve India best by living abroad as a voluntary exile, in some free eastern land. Tagore is a fine-souled poet and a cultured aristocrat. But Gandhi's mighty pen of thunder is more momentous, forcible and direct. At home his eloquence is muffled, not sufficiently effective, comparatively harmless. But once set free outside his down-trodden land, that God-given voice would stir and lift the civilized earth until Indian conditions be bettered. The Simon Commission is indifferent. Tagore as a national force is overrated. But millions and millions of young men adore and follow Gandhi. Even his worst enemies respect his utter self-oblivion, and visitors to his Ashram are spell-bound by his child-like simplicity and vital Christ-likeness.—Yours, etc., ERNEST P. HORRITZ.

MR. KHADILKAR COMMITTED
TO SESSIONS

STATEMENT RESERVED

When the "Nava Kal" case was called up for hearing on Friday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate it was only for the purpose of observing the High Court ruling that the case should be committed to the sessions. His Worship accordingly framed a charge against Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the paper, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (sedition) that he by writing an article headed "Bombay Riot and Bolshevik Bill" in the issue of the "Nava Kal" of February 9, brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India, and directed him to stand his trial at the ensuing session of the Bombay High Court.

STATEMENT RESERVED.

The accused reserved his statement to the High Court and chose to call his witnesses also there. He was allowed to continue on a bail of Rs. 5,000 and two securities for like amounts.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, public prosecutor appeared for the crown while Mr. K. F. Nariman represented the accused.

COST OF U. S. PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION

LONDON, Feb. 28. Washington.—Over sixteen millions of dollars were spent on the presidential campaign. The Republicans spent nine millions and Democrats seven millions. According to the Senate Investigating Committee, the sum does not include expenditure by district, county and city organisations.—Reuter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Hiyeizan Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 27th February and is due to arrive here on 11th inst.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 28th February and is due to arrive here on 11th inst., via Colombo.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer s.s. "Kara-gola" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive here to-day (Saturday) and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay and is expected to arrive here on Saturday afternoon the 2nd March at 2 p.m.

APPRECIATION OF
SPLENDID RESCUE WORK

MR. JAGJIVAN UJAMSHI'S SERVICES

(Contributed).

Shree Kathiawad Dasha Shrimali Vanik Mitramandal, Zalawadi Murtipujak Jain Sangha, Zalawadi Stanakwasi Jain Sabha and Ratanchintamani Shthanakwasi Jain Mitra Mandal, all Jain associations will present an address to Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi Talsania for the valuable services rendered by him during the recent disturbances in Bombay at the Vantia Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd instant. Seth Lalji Narajji, M.L.C., will preside.

Those who had worked with Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi will bear testimony to the splendid and courageous work of relief amongst the panic-stricken Hindus living in places like Bhendy Bazar, Nagdevi Street, etc. that he was able to do with the help of the volunteers of the Hindu Relief Committee that was organized under the able direction of leaders like Mr. Lalji Narajji, Mr. Lakshmidas Rojji Tairsee, Sir Mammohandas Ramji and others. Friday the 8th February was a Black Friday in the history of Bombay. The Hindus residing in Bhendy Bazar were in a terribly panicky condition. There were disturbances everywhere in Bhendy Bazar and the Hindus dared not come out of their houses. At half past ten on Friday evening a telephone message was received at the Bhatia Mahajwadi that Hindu families were in great distress and they desired to be immediately removed from the affected area. Mr. Jagjivan volunteered his services at once to go to help the panic-stricken persons. At twelve o'clock at night he was able to secure two motor lorries and at great risk to his life he was able to remove seven hundred Hindus, including men, women and children. He did the same useful work on the Saturday and Sunday following.

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON
IN BOMBAY

TWO PUBLIC LECTURES

Mr. W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson arrives in Bombay by the Madras Mail at 6.45 a.m. on Sunday, the 3rd March. He will give two addresses under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council, the first on Sunday at 6 p.m. at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatti, and the second at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th March, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. On Monday, the 4th March, he gives an address at the Theosophical Hall under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood and other associated bodies. All the meetings are open to the public who will thus get a chance of getting first-hand information of the success and failure of Prohibition in the United States.

At the meeting on Tuesday, a Resolution congratulating Mr. Hoover, President-elect of the United States, on his brilliant victory, will be passed.

ing sleeping for an hour only.

In a similar manner when he was informed by the Coroner that a large number of dead bodies of Hindus had accumulated at Sir J. J. Hospital, Mr. Jagjivan volunteered his services to remove and dispose them off at the crematorium grounds at Sonapur. He had thus removed about 57 corpses of Hindus during Saturday and Sunday. He also removed five dead bodies of Mahomedans. They were taken in a motor lorry to the Mahomedan burial ground and entrusted to Muslim volunteers for their disposal. For these and other valuable services he is being presented an address by several Jain Associations on Sunday.

DR. MISTRY'S PRAISEWORTHY
SELF-DENIALFUNDS TO APPRECIATE SERVICE
TRANSFERRED TO RIOT FUND

Some time ago the Parsi residents especially of the Byculla Ward arranged publicly to appreciate the civic services of Dr. R. M. Mistry chiefly with reference to his work in the Municipality and a fund was being raised by Messrs. M. E. Sahai, Solicitor, and F. Bathiwalla and others. Meanwhile, the riots having broken out, Dr. Mistry himself suggested that he would prefer the amount so far collected to do honour to him to be expended on the victims of the riots in the K. E. M. Hospital without distinction of religious denomination. Accordingly a cheque of Rs. 375, the nucleus of the fund for suitably honouring Dr. Mistry, was forwarded to Commissioner, Mr. Daisi, to be utilised in the manner insisted on by the popular Dr. Mistry himself.

Belgaum.—The election to the Board of the Belgaum City Municipality was held on February 27th. In five wards the number of candidates offering were equal to the number of seats and election took place only in two wards. In one of the wards' elections Mr. Dalvi, the ex-President of the Municipality, was unopposed and a new candidate, Mr. Sukthankar, was successful.—A. P.

SHAIK MEMON STREET
TRAGEDYACCUSED AQUITTED OF MURDER
CHARGE

In the first criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Blackwell and a special jury Hiralal Nanoolal was placed charged with murder under Section 302 of the I.P.C.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Amin appeared for the Crown. Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

On the 7th December last in the Shaikh Memon Street near the Bullion Market the murder of one Ambika Prasad, was committed by someone. The accused and the deceased who were friends had been employed by different panwallas who had their shops near each other. At 2 o'clock on the day of the incident when a quarrel was going on between the deceased and his employer, it was alleged the accused Hiralal went there, and attacked the deceased, a huge crowd collected there and a man called Murlidhar snatched the knife from the hands of the accused. The police arrived on the scene and arrested the accused.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence counsel, Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, contended that the accused was not the man who did the act but it was some unknown man who did it. It was brought out in the cross-examination by counsel for the accused that there was a bitter animosity existing between the accused and Murlidhar who was also a very bad paymaster to the deceased, and that Murlidhar always suspected that the deceased was informing the police about the "Satta" that was going on in the inner room that Murlidhar described as the store room. It was also shown that the injuries which the deceased had received were inflicted by the man who was in front of the deceased and that the assailant could not be standing at the back as the prosecution alleged. The Counsel for the defence read out various authorities to the judge and the jury in his defence address.

The Prosecution then addressed the jury which was followed by the defence address. His Lordship pointed out to the jury the various discrepancies and the futility of the prosecution theory. The jury then returned the verdict of "not guilty" by 6 to 3. His Lordship agreeing with the majority verdict acquitted the accused.

TROUBLE OVER BORAH
SANATORIUM

CASE COMMENCES IN HIGH COURT

Before Mr. Justice Madgokar at the High Court the case commenced in which Akbarally Abdulhussein Adamji Pombhoy, on behalf of the Dawoodi Bohra community, asks a declaration that the Charni Road Borah Sanatorium is a charitable trust for the use of the community and that the defendants are in wrongful occupation.

The defendants are the surviving sons of the late Sir Adamji. The facts have already been reported once time back.

The case is proceeding.

MORE CLAIMS FOR
COMPENSATION

ECHO OF RECENT RIOTS

Two more claims for compensation for loss owing to riots were preferred before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday. Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed, the proprietor of the "Paris Hosiery Mart" at Bhuleswar, submitted that his shop was broken open and looted by rioters on February 9. He estimated his loss at Rs. 18,458-3-0 and claimed compensation in respect of same.

Ismael Haji Abba, a cycle shop-keeper of Narayan Dhuri Street, claimed Rs. 598 as compensation for loss sustained by him at the hands of the rioters on February 12.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London Mar. 1.
Silver Ready 26-09
Higher 0-2-0
Silver Forward 28-1-0
Higher 0-1-0
Tone of Market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay Mar. 1.
1st Settlement 58-10-0
2nd Settlement 59-0-0
3rd Settlement 59-4-0

Under the Clock

(BY TWINKLE.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929. 18



Is it not good to live in an age when watchwords and slogans carry one along, inspire one with the optimistic feeling that if to-day and the morrow look gloomy, the future may become rose-coloured. Many a provincial government has prepared what is called a "colourless" budget. The "Civil and Military Gazette" calls the Punjab officialdom's effort at budget-making "a rather uncolourful" performance. Nation-building activities in the Punjab, as in other provinces, have, therefore, to starve. But there is a slogan to help the Punjabis.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says: "We do not consider that marking time for consolidation does any real harm." There you are. In Bombay we are given a different slogan "Education: Full Stop."

Sir George Schuster's slogan enunciated in his Budget speech to the Assembly is "No meddling with the Blackett ratio." So the order of the day is, consolidate

What! Do I hear the tax-payer grumbling? My dear fellow, you don't count.

"More people ought to be told about the benefits to be derived from fasting."—Mr. Robert Lorraine, the well-known London actor in an interview with the "Sunday Chronicle".

Millions of people in India need not be reminded about this. They are having a course of compulsory fasting.

Speaking on the Railway Budget Dewan Chamanlal remarked in the Assembly that there was only one small paragraph inserted about labourers on the railways in the last Railway Administration Report.

But the benign Government has inserted the big sum of Rs. 64,000 a year for a special officer, the new fifth member of the Railway Board to look after them. Isn't that a case of prompt attention to their grievances?

"I have a photo of my mother-in-law. My wife wants a copy in oils." "Yes, I will make a speaking likeness." "Oh, no, no, not a speaking one, please."

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE

FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The first anniversary of the Khar Youth League comes off on Sunday (the 3rd instant). A series of functions have been arranged including sports and games, long jump, high jump, running race, three-legged race, obstacle race, cycle race. All these sports are open to members without any entrance fee, while others are charged 4 annas only as nominal fee per event. The sports will begin at 8.30 a.m. and will last for three hours. There will be music entertainment in the evening. The public meeting and prize distribution will begin at 5 p.m. The League has arranged for a social dinner also at 9 p.m. Members are requested to pay a subscription of Rs. 1, and they are allowed to bring guests on payments of Rs. 1-4. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

CONGRESS WORKING
COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMMEINAUGURATION BY G. WARD
COMMITTEE

To inaugurate the programme of work framed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress commencing from 10th inst., a public meeting under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, will be held at the open space near Tilak Bridge, to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, B. G. Kher and Abdul Satar Wali of Bombay City, Narayandas Bechar and Mr. Mahomed Baluch of Sindh, W. S. Mukadam and J. C. Swaminarayan of Gujarat.

RELIEF TO SUFFERERS FROM RIOTS

The Hindu Sahayak Samiti have arranged for help of every kind to the Hindu sufferers in the recent disturbances in the City. The Committee has started work and a number of persons affected have availed themselves of the same. Anybody desirous of giving any information concerning the same is requested to come to the Office of the Hindu Sahayak Samiti at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Bombay, at the earliest opportunity.

THE WEATHER

POONA, March 1.

Yesterday's low pressure area has moved to Bihar and there has been widespread rain with hail along Simla and Kumaon Hills.

The chief amounts are:—Mussoorie, Chakrata and Dehra Dun a quarter of an inch and Simla a half.

Forecast:—A decrease along Simla and Kumaon Hills and a few falls in Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

Latest Cotton News
New York Futures 2 Points Up.

NEW YORK

New York, Mar. 1.
The New York Cotton Future Market opened at a rise of 5 points and recorded a further rise of 5 points on renewed buying. At the advance there was scattered liquidation and the market lost 3 points from the highest level.
The Market closed 2 points higher.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Mar. 1.
The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market showed a good running power on active buying. Prices opened at a decline of 4 points and by Noon call March was quoted 1 point higher and May position remained unchanged. During the early part of the afternoon a firm undertone was fully maintained and the market closed at a net rise of 1 point.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK

MAY.

Previous Closing Rate Mar. 1. 20.44
To-day's Opening Rate 20.49
Difference plus 05
To-day's Closing Rate 20.46
Difference plus 02

LIVERPOOL

Previous Closing Rate Mar. 1. 10.53
To-day's Opening Rate 10.51
Difference -04
To-day's Closing Rate 10.60
Difference plus 02

Branch Expectations Rs. 203-8

Davar's College of Commerce

(Established 28 Years.)

LATEST EXAMINATION SUCCESSES
Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution. To-day as during the past twenty-eight years.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours. Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and prizes were won during past years.

CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR
THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER
OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION
IN INDIA.

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NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

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6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22,560.



Awarded

Gold Medals

in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Chia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

INSURE YOUR CARS WITH THE VULCAN Insurance Company, Limited.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

1. Messrs. NANJI V. DOSA & Co., Ismail Building, Fort.
2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Madras St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Two months have passed since the Congress resolved to bring about a complete boycott of all foreign cloth in one year, and ten days have passed since the Working Committee published a clear detailed programme of the boycott. But so far there has been little response to the call of the Working Committee. In view of the extreme urgency of the matter we earnestly hope every existing Congress Committee will make a beginning without any further delay. They should straightway hold public meetings to call upon the people to abjure foreign cloth at once and altogether and without waiting for more volunteers to be enlisted, the Committees may send out the immediately available ones to carry out the details of the programme. And even before Committees take any action, individuals may straightway begin with their bit of propaganda, and if they are in earnest to offer themselves as volunteers to the nearest Congress Committee. "It is sinful," says Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of "Young India," to sit still and do nothing on the plea of futility of individual action and wait for a call from a committee or for action on a national scale. It is the individual effort that will have precipitated the national response, whenever it comes. Some people seem to be in doubt whether the discarded foreign cloth must be replaced by Khaddar and Khaddar alone. But it should be clear from the Congress resolution that it not only permits Swadeshi mill cloth but recommends it as a most legitimate "no liquor-tax campaign."

We come next to that part of the Congress programme which seeks to get the All-Parties Swaraj Constitution endorsed by every town and village in the country. This is certainly an important part of the programme. For the masses must know clearly what they are to fight for. But the actual fight is the main thing and every one should realise that crying "Swaraj, Swaraj" will not bring Swaraj appreciably nearer and that any subtle distinction between one form of Swaraj and another may indefinitely postpone its advent. No Swaraj meeting or

and it is a still greater pity that the Calcutta Congress did not give serious consideration to the urgency of abolishing the Khaddar franchise which has proved unworkable in practice. The essential thing is that foreign cloth must be boycotted—completely and immediately. From this point of view it would be bad tactics to belittle the aid of Swadeshi mill cloth in completing the boycott.

The prohibition programme also needs to be taken up by every Congress Committee with the confidence and militant spirit of one like Mr. Pussfoot Johnson who could say: "I expect to see a dry world before I die—I am 66 years old now." And now that Mr. Johnson is provisionally in India at this psychological hour, prohibitionists in and outside the Congress will do well to seize the opportunity and put some life and vigour into their hitherto academic propaganda. They may learn from him practical details about methods of agitation, such as have proved effective in America and other countries. There is special need for a thoroughly militant propaganda in the Bombay Presidency in view of the present reactionary policy of Government. It would be madness to throw away what little gains prohibition has made during the last few years. We trust the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will give this matter its immediate attention. Let none complain that prohibition is not a political campaign. As a matter of fact, from its incalculable humanitarian value, prohibition is a most legitimate "no liquor-tax campaign."

It was a well-deserved tribute which Mahatma Gandhi paid to Mr. Sastri at a public meeting at Ahmedabad which welcomed India's first ambassador to South Africa, now returned home from his arduous task, on his visit to the capital of Gujarat to consult Mahatma on the Indian problem in South Africa. With his characteristic frankness Mahatma declared that in political opinions he and Mr. Sastri differed as the poles asunder, but he considered that his relations with Mr. Sastri were "those of two lovers who might quarrel occasionally." He spoke in eloquent appreciation of the many-sided activities of Mr. Sastri in South Africa, an appreciation which will find warm response in this country. Mr. Sastri has made a distinguished contribution to the difficult task of raising the Indian question on a higher plane and gathering round the Indian cause a larger number of European sympathisers in South Africa.

procession should be regarded as complete unless it is accompanied with the slogans of boycott of foreign cloth and of all liquor. The most important work that yet remains to be done in connection with the All-Parties Constitution is the completion of the communal settlement about representation. Referring to the alterations necessary for this purpose Mahatma writes in the article referred to above that "these alterations should be made not now but when the (Nehru) Report has gained weight enough to compel acceptance, and when it has arrived at that stage it may not be delivered for acceptance without such alterations as may be absolutely necessary and as may be agreed upon by mutual consent." The need for alterations being admitted, is it necessary or even expedient to wait till we arrive at a stage when the Report has gained weight enough to compel acceptance by Government? Is there not the possibility of the Report not gaining weight enough till the necessary alterations are made? The All-Parties Conference and the Congress have brought the settlement near completion not by waiting for something to turn up or for a change of heart but by working alibet slowly for that change of heart. We are aware that just at present there is a tantalising deadlock, with a settlement in sight but not within reach. But we respectfully suggest that the efforts which have brought us so near a settlement must be continued without a break. It is true, however, that the Congress programme should not be delayed for lack of a complete communal settlement and that a vigorous enforcement of that programme is calculated to bring all the parties concerned nearer a settlement.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

It will be recalled that the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly recently decided to grant a subsidy for the promotion of civil aviation in India. The Committee clearly laid down that "a subsidy should be given to companies registered in India with a large capital and a majority of Indian directors." The Committee at a subsequent meeting was emphatically of the opinion that the major portion of the capital should be subscribed by Indians. Anglo-Indian journals, notably the "Daily Gazette" of Karachi, have begun an agitation on behalf of the British capitalists who are keen to capture this new commercial enterprise in India, denouncing the excellent safeguards insisted upon by the Committee in the interests of Indian nationals. There are a number of foreign companies willing to promote civil aviation in this country. There are also a few genuinely Swadeshi concerns. With the example of the railways, and the shipping trade before us, which are almost completely in the hands of foreign capitalists at present, it will be a suicidal policy for us not to take warning in time and allow transport by air to pass as a commercial undertaking with State support into foreign hands. The popular representatives in the Central Legislature must see to it that State help is given to concerns started for the promotion of civil aviation in India only under the conditions prescribed by the Standing Finance Committee.

PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION

The Port Trusts in India are bodies with large revenues, big commitments and enormous influence on the regulation of sea-borne trade and yet Indians have very little voice in their administration. The constitution of the Bombay Port Trust is ante-diluvian and Indians are in a permanent minority on its Board. It will be recalled that there was an effort to secure effective Indianisation of the higher ranks of the Port Trust administration some time ago, and hopes were held out that this reform would be effected. The official reply in the Bombay Legislative Council to an interpellation of Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitkar shows how the popular demand for Indianisation has been ignored. Of the 16 superior posts in the Bombay Port Trust, concerning which he made his inquiry, only four are held by Indians, and a very remarkable fact is that positions endowed with a salary of more than Rs. 1,000 a month are held by Europeans whose educational qualification is that they are "Matriculates." Indianisation and administration of the Port in Indian national interests can never be achieved unless there is a majority of Indians on the Board.

THE TWO LOVERS

It was a well-deserved tribute which Mahatma Gandhi paid to Mr. Sastri at a public meeting at Ahmedabad which welcomed India's first ambassador to South Africa, now returned home from his arduous task, on his visit to the capital of Gujarat to consult Mahatma on the Indian problem in South Africa. With his characteristic frankness Mahatma declared that in political opinions he and Mr. Sastri differed as the poles asunder, but he considered that his relations with Mr. Sastri were "those of two lovers who might quarrel occasionally." He spoke in eloquent appreciation of the many-sided activities of Mr. Sastri in South Africa, an appreciation which will find warm response in this country. Mr. Sastri has made a distinguished contribution to the difficult task of raising the Indian question on a higher plane and gathering round the Indian cause a larger number of European sympathisers in South Africa.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

A PLEA FOR REVISION OF ITS CONSTITUTION.

(By RATILAL M. GANDHI, President, Seeds Trades' Association.)

The most noteworthy feature in the foreign sea-borne trade of India is its ever-increasing volume. Apart from the question whether that trade as at present carried on is beneficial to the largest interests of the country, it is clear that our trade to foreign countries has enormously increased in recent years. The figures of the sea-borne trade bear ample testimony to this. Whereas in the beginning of the century our total foreign trade was valued at 250 crores of rupees, it rose just before the War to about 430 crores, and recently the figures have gone as high as 600 crores, and even more. Considering the vast resources of the country and the population the trade promises to expand a great deal; but even as it is in the present economic condition of the country it demands more than a passing notice.

NEED FOR NATIONALISATION.

In spite of having a coast-line of about forty-five hundred miles, India is not gifted with a large number of natural harbours, with the result that the bulk of its trade passes chiefly through the five principal ports, viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras.

The fees charged by the Port Authorities, the facilities given to the ships, and the merchants and the general administration of the ports, have, therefore, a far-reaching effect not only upon foreign trade but upon the economic policy of the country. In fact the policy laid down by the Port Authorities as much affects trade, as the Railway policy, and therefore, it is necessary to nationalize the control of the Ports, even as of the Railways.

LACK OF CRITICAL ATTITUDE.

Though one gladly notices the fact that the intelligent public have been evincing more and more interest in the Railway administration of the country, as is evident from the good deal of attention that the recent Railway Budget has attracted, yet one fails to find the same kind of critical attitude in the administration of the various ports. The proceedings of the meetings of these Boards are a mystery to the general public. Nor do their reports attract as much attention as one desires they should. Small wonder, therefore, that the healthy tone which public criticism imparts to the administration of a public body is lacking in the case of bodies like the Port Trusts. It need hardly be said that the doings of the Port Trusts deserve as much attention as those of the Railway Board, because from a purely economic and commercial point of view the Port Trusts are nothing but a continuation of our Railway system.

HUGE SUMS INVOLVED

The administration of all the major Ports in India is entrusted to special Boards of Trustees whose constitutions and functions are governed by the various Provincial Acts. The lines on which the administration is carried on have no doubt more than ordinary influence upon trade. The very large commitments of

these bodies, and their budgets in aggregate are almost equal in amount to those of an ordinary Province. Looking to the figures of the sea-borne trade of Bombay we find that the value of the foreign trade of Bombay alone amounts to about one hundred and eighty crores, and if we add the figures of the coastal trade the figure would mount to two hundred and forty-five crores. The revenue and expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust also show that their budget is also as important as that of the Municipality itself. Looking at the figures of the last five years we find that both the revenue and expenditure have each risen to a little less than three crores a year.

Apart from the special revenue and expenditure the figures for the last five years are as under:—

(In lakhs of rupees).

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1923-24	261	262
1924-25	274	273
1925-26	284	277
1926-27	284	275
1927-28	281	271

Uptill now the total expenditure on capital account is about twenty-three and a half crores of rupees while the outstanding debt is about 22 crores. The interest on this debt absorbs about half the amount of the revenues.

OUT OF DATE CONSTITUTION.

The prosperity of Bombay depends upon the textile industry and the foreign trade. It is, therefore, essential that every effort must be made to keep up the volume of trade by providing better facilities and making the administration more conformable to a well-devised national economic policy. The recent diversion of trade from Bombay, due to the development of Karachi and Kathiawar Ports, makes it imperative for those that are interested in the prosperity of Bombay to see that the administration of the Port is carried on right lines. It is not contended that other Ports have no right to develop; in fact there is ample scope for expansion for many ports on our Western seaboard. What is, however, sought to be emphasized is that if Bombay wants to keep up its position as the principal port in the country, its administration ought to be such as would ensure the greatest amount of control on well-thought out national lines.

In these days when we have been demanding popular control for our political and economic institutions, when even those that are avowedly opposed to our political progress are prepared to recommend a grant of provincial autonomy, it is high time that we demand a reconstruction of our Boards of Port Trusts with a view to make them foster our National Economic Policy by making their constitution more democratic and therefore Indian. The constitutions under which the present Boards are created are hopelessly out of date and have so far been immune from a demand for Indianization.

INDIA: THE NEW PHASE

REPLY TO SIR STANLEY REED

(By S. G. WARTY, M.A.)

Though his book constitutes in effect a propaganda for British Government, and though it is vitiated by plentiful white lies, Sir Stanley is undoubtedly on firmer ground when he looks forward. I am not inclined to withhold praise from him when he calmly visualises a constitution for India. We may have differences with him, but we can understand and appreciate what he says. Sir Stanley desires a "federal" constitution as opposed to "unitary." I am afraid these words are sometimes loosely used. Sir Stanley means by "federal," "a Central Government, responsible for all-India and overseas questions and defence, knitting together a congeries of autonomous administrations, substantially self-governing in all that concerns their local interest."

Even this description is vague. For, under this the Nehru Constitution may well be classed, and yet the Nehru Constitution is called by the authors a "unitary" constitution. The fact is, as the Nehru Committee points out in its supplementary report, that it is "impracticable to establish a new constitution of either an exclusively federal or an exclusively unitary model."

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES SHOULD GO.

That the Central Government should not strong with executive authority goes without question, but the methods of securing such strength suggested by Sir Stanley are open to question. He wants to maintain for a considerable period of years (1) the combination of British with the Indian personnel, (2) some responsibility in minor questions, and (3) the drastic reconstruction of the electorate.

I take the last first. Sir Stanley has well pointed out the dangers of a direct election in present circumstances, but let him not blame the framers of the 1919 reforms for this. None of us could know then what we know after experience. The experience besides is not wholly discouraging, and much of our trouble I should think, is due to communal electorates. Sir Stanley seems still to be enamoured of them. It may be that communalism is not the peculiar growth of these electorates. (Continued on page 12.)

*Previous articles appeared on 15th, 19th and 25th February.

SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION.

The Architectural Exhibits this year are representative of the less technical side of the Section's work.

Among the first year work will be found some studies of Indian carved ornament and also measured drawings of old Indian domestic work.

The chief feature of the second year's exhibits is the group of models of the students' designs for a dak bungalow, a few good sheets of classic details are also shown.

The third year's exhibit again affords examples of measured work, general compositions in historical styles and a few working drawings for a cinema theatre.

The fourth year exhibits more advanced designs, among the subjects being a sunk music garden to be arranged in Elphinstone Circle; a doctor's house at Lashkar, a Rajha's trophy hall and an up-country bank.

The fifth year work exhibited is also chiefly in design. An Indian city garage, a grand staircase, a hostel for School of Art students in Bombay and a lay-out for a hospital fete being the most interesting.

The sketching and measuring work done during the Xmas excursion to Jaipur and Amber forms an interesting section of the Exhibition and is amplified by a very good selection of the photographs taken by one of the fifth year students, Mr. B. E. Doctor.

READY ART WORKSHOPS.

The house decoration class exhibits comprise a large design in the Ajanta style for a wall over a doorway, a long frieze with Buddha in the centre and several borders and panels carried out in tempera colours on paper.

In the metal work section, there are several fine specimens in repousse work of embossed copper, some good pieces of stand with bowl in the Roman style.

The carpet section has two particularly fine carpets to show.

In the wood work section, a masonic show case and a carved cigar box with (Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day

The Post-Philosopher's Mission.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is leaving India to-day for Canada in response to an invitation from that country to attend a conference of the National Council of Education to be held there in April next. Whether the choice was made by the Canadian Government or the Viceroy of India, it is a happy choice. Dr. Tagore may not be the greatest Indian educationist in the strict sense of the term. But he may be trusted to contribute something original to the speculation on educational ideals in a manner that will not fail to impress the world. It is said he will address the Conference on the "Philosophy of Leisure" but genius is never to be fettered by titles and we would not be surprised if the post-philosopher plunged in his first sentence into the profundities of the Upanishads. It is also said that as the invitation has come from the Canadian Government the poet will completely eschew politics. If he succeeds in doing that, he will have achieved a miracle.

Symbols of Swaraj.

We would join Mahatma Gandhi in congratulating the Ahmedabad Municipality on its courage in erecting a statue in honour of Lokamanya Tilak in the municipal gardens and in deciding to hoist the National Flag over the municipal buildings. We would also endorse his view that the present crisis demands even a higher courage that would not be content with displaying symbols of Swaraj but would show itself in a ceaseless fight for Swaraj, as the Lokamanya himself fought to the last day of his life. And, as Mahatmaji added, once the flag is hoisted, there can be no lowering it on any account. We wish many more municipalities could follow the example of Ahmedabad, and even go farther, say, by inscribing into the minds of school children the beautiful symbolism and significance of the flag. It is one of the first duties of local self-governing bodies to popularise the principle of Self-government symbolically and otherwise.

The Limit.

For the hundreds who are saddened by the Honours List, there must be thousands filled with disappointment, if not resentment, at hopes cherished but deferred. For it is always so with honours as with examinations; of the many that come only a few are chosen. The disappointed will certainly continue to hope for better luck next time and few would console themselves with the thought the honours could not add to one's stature, physique or moral, by one jot or tittle. We shall not attempt the invidious task of saying which of the successful have earned their honours—in a sense all have "earned" them, one way or the other—and which have honours thrust upon them. But a word may be said about one who has distinguished himself in a way from millions of normal men. We refer to Mr. Courtney Terrell, High Court Judge, who recently asked Dr. Sapru in the open court: "Have you ever known a case in this country where the witnesses were not perjured?" and who said on another occasion: "Having regard to the habits of the people in this particular part of the world where the giving of false evidence is not considered to be an offence etc." And this man not only continues to be the Chief Justice of the High Court but has a Knighthood conferred upon him. Has anyone ever known another country where such men could get such an honour?

Land Revenue Reform.

The Land Revenue Policy of the Government of Bombay was subjected to severe criticism in the Legislative Council during the last few days. Representatives from various districts urged that the incidence of Land Revenue on the ryot was crushing and that the method of assessment was most unjust. The Cabinet and the Government will do well to revise the whole Land Revenue Policy in the Presidency as has been done in the Punjab. The Government of that province introduced a Land Revenue Amendment Bill two years ago in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee for closer regulation of Land Revenue by the Legislature. The Punjab Council carried many amendments to the Government Bill in the teeth of official opposition. But the Government here at last shown their good sense by accepting the modified Bill and the Viceroy, too, has given his assent to the measure. The most important improvements made by the new Act are that the maximum Government demand is fixed at one-fourth of the net assets and not one-third as was first insisted on by the Government, that the period of assessment has been increased from 30 to 40 years, and that the maximum enhancement of revenue at any revision is fixed at one-fourth of the previous assessment for any circle. Our own Council and Government should find many useful points in the Punjab Bill.

A Thought For The Day.

"I do not care how benevolent the master is going to be. I will not live under a master. Benevolence never developed a man or a nation. We shall taste again the full cup, not of charity but of liberty—the only cup that ever refreshed and renewed the spirit of a people".

—PRESIDENT WILSON.

PESHAWAR, February 28.
It has now been definitely decided that General Nadirkhan is not going to Khanda-har himself nor is he at present prepared to send any of his brothers. General
(Continued on Page 11).

CITY'S BUDDING ARTISTS.

Increase in Fees Reduces Number of Students.

His Excellency the Governor opened the annual Exhibition of students' work on Friday, and distributed the prizes. The School of Art was 'en fete' for the occasion, and a large number of visitors had assembled in the spacious compound of the School where the opening ceremony took place.

The Principal of the School, Mr. Gladstone Solomon, in welcoming the Governor referred to a decrease in the number of students in the Architectural School, who number 120. This decrease he attributed to the higher fees, which had increased the revenue for the School by Rs. 1,170.

During the last twelve months, said the Principal, the School of Art has experienced—as is the way of the world—vicissitudes, good and ill. One most striking success was undoubtedly the selection of this School (on the work submitted to the Judging Committee by the students) to participate in the thoroughly congenial task of painting the mural decorations required to be carried out in the Imperial Secretariat at New Delhi. It is no secret that the Bombay School of Art has had to bear the brunt of the fray in this effort on the part of Art in India to recapture the elusive goddess opportunity, and to endure a great many sharp criticisms. We rejoice that the School has emerged from the ordeal not, alas, intact, but at least alive and vigorous.

We have no wish on this happy occasion to count the wounds (metaphorically speaking) that the School of Art has received in the course of recent years, but I am bound to tell Your Excellency of one heavy blow we have had to sustain during the last year—namely, the closing (as from April next) of three of our classes in the Lord Reay Art Workshops, the Jewellery, Carpet-weaving, and Vernacular Classes. This blow following so soon after the closing down of the Pottery Section has deprived the School of Art of three typical Indian Art Crafts, at a time when everyone who admires India long to see a revival of the unique and beautiful crafts of this country.

The fatal word "retrenchment" is, we can well believe, one which Government would have been only too glad to have left unuttered in this instance, and we realise that one must bow to the inevitable. But in this case of the closing down of these art-crafts, we respectfully submit that other ways of retrenchment might be found far less painful to the School of Art and far less wounding to its work and ideals. The Art Crafts have been an integral portion of the School of Art from its infancy, and the union between Higher Art and the Applied Arts which is demonstrated throughout the whole history of India is exemplified in the welding together of the Reay Art Workshops and the School of Art. We know of no first class Art School in India without the Applied Arts, and cannot conceive of such an institution; and we respectfully hope that Government will assist us to reorganise the School of Art on a basis which will be a sound improvement administratively, economically and artistically; one which together with other advantages will restore to the School the valuable classes which are now suffering

under the sentence of imminent banishment.

In replying His Excellency the Governor said:—There are some enthusiasts I know, like your Principal perhaps, who would place Art first, and all other human activities in a secondary position. It is this enthusiasm, I have no doubt, which has brought the School of Art in Bombay to the proud position it occupies to-day, and no one regrets more than I do that we have been compelled by the hard logic of the figures of our income and expenditure to be a little less generous to this institution than we should have desired.

CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOL.

In order that the School of Art may develop on its own lines, subject to these unfortunate limitations of finance to which I have referred, we have decided that, from the 1st April next, the School is to be constituted into a separate Department, independent of the Education Department, of which it formerly formed a part, with the Principal directly responsible to Government, and with a Registrar to assist him in administrative matters. We most sincerely hope that this change will be to the advantage of the School, and will encourage it to progress as an artistic and cultural centre of this City and Presidency.

It is not only to Government, however, that the School of Art must look for support, for without patronage from the public, neither artist nor school can flourish. It is most gratifying to find that the students of this School, and some of its past students, have been so successful in having their work accepted for the mural decorations in the Imperial Secretariat at Delhi, and the Principal and the successful competitors deserve our warmest congratulations on their achievement, which brings honour not only to them but to the Bombay Presidency. It shows that the students of the School past and present, can produce work that compares favourably with any produced by their competitors from other places, and the people of Bombay have reason to be proud of their success, and good reason also to show their appreciation, where they are able to do so, in some tangible form.

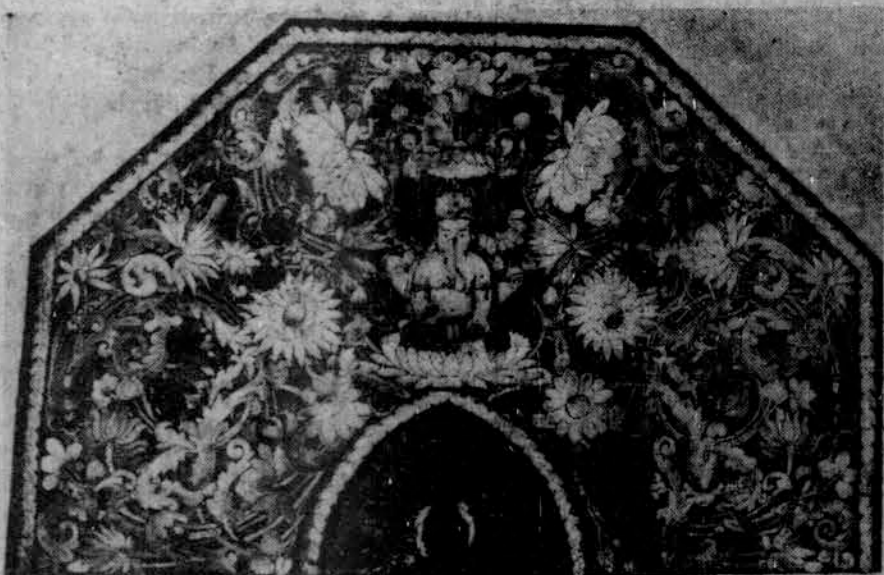
ENCOURAGING INDIGENEOUS ART.

I gather from the Principal's report that his policy is to encourage indigenous Art, and to give his students full scope for their innate genius, and thus to develop a truly national School of Art in Bombay on lines which should appeal to all who are anxious to promote the national culture. It is by working on these lines that a close association between the public and the School of Art can be secured, and I hope that those who appreciate the value of the work that is being done will continue to give their support to the School in ever increasing measure.

You will not expect me, I am sure, to refer in detail to the numerous suggestions which have been made in the report for the better working of this institution. I shall be glad, however, to consider all the Principal's proposals, when they come before me officially, in a sympathetic spirit, and I can assure you of my desire to help the School of Art in any way I possibly can.



Fresco Painting by Mr Y S Bhagwa, which is exhibited at the School of Arts' Annual Exhibition.



Decorative Panel (Reay Art Workshop) which is also exhibited.

ARMY ESTIMATES

War Secretary's Statement in Commons

BRITISH AND U. S. FIGURES OF EXPENDITURE

LONDON, February 28.

In the House of Commons, introducing the Army Estimates, Sir L. Worthington-Evans pointed out that the effective expenditure had diminished from 36 and a quarter million sterling to 32 and 13 million sterling in the past five years in Britain. This contrasted with the increases in the United States from 51 to 59 million sterling; in Italy from 18 to 25 million sterling; in Germany from 22 to 25 million sterling; and in France from 34 to 58 million sterling. Indeed, Britain alone, among the nations of the world, had curtailed the military expenditure. Sir L. Worthington-Evans declared that enormous strides had been made in the mechanisation of the army and he anticipated even greater progress owing to the sure foundation already laid.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans said that they were forming two experimental infantry brigades at Aldershot and Tidworth with which the units of the armoured fighting vehicles would be incorporated for the purpose of deciding the best composition for infantry brigade. He announced that Milne had agreed to continue as Chief of Imperial General Staff till 1932 in order to secure continuity of military policy. There would be no army manoeuvres in 1929.—Reuter.

SOVIET COMPANIES JOIN ANGLO-AMERICAN COMBINE

THREE YEARS AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Moscow.—A three-years' agreement is announced between the Anglo-American Oil Combine and the Russian Oil Products whereby the latter will be given an equal share in the British market with other companies. The agreement also provides for the supply of large quantities of Soviet kerosene crude oil, and petrol to the companies entering the combine which led to the Royal Dutch Shell Group.—Reuter.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION ON BRITISH STEAMER

CARGO OF DYNAMITE IGNITES

LONDON, Mar. 1.

New York.—A terrific explosion occurred on the British steamer "Tritonia" having on board two hundred boxes of dynamite while it was anchored in harbour at Buena Ventura, Columbia. The ship has been lost. Two men met with instantaneous death. The crew have been brought ashore. Pieces of wreckage were hurled over a wide area. Buildings were damaged and the port traffic is obstructed.—Reuter.

LIQUOR WAR IN SURAT

NOTICES SERVED ON PROHIBITIONISTS

SURAT, Feb. 28.

Notices and counter-notices are issued to the public by the Collector and national workers in connection with the approaching bidding of liquor shops. The Collector says in a notice that campaign is carried on by certain persons to harass bidders at the time of bidding of toddy-shops and also to picket their shops, etc. Collector says that it is a right of every citizen to bid for shops and to do business in that trade. He utters warning that persons obstructing bidders in action or obstructing licenses in their business in unlawful way will be liable to criminal charge.—Free Press.

INDIAN TAX-PAYER TO BE SADDLED WITH £16,000

States Not to Pay a Pie for Butler Enquiry

DECISION OF "CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYERS"

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with the Butler Committee was about £16,000, declared Earl Winterton replying to Mr. Kelly's question in the House of Commons, and affirmed that this would be borne by the revenues of British India without contribution from the revenues of Indian States.

Mr. Kelly asked whether the Indian Legislature was approached regarding that. Lord Winterton: "No, because the

JUDGE'S REFLECTION ON LAWYERS

Echo of 'Statesman' Defamation Case

CALCUTTA BAR ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST

CALCUTTA, March 1.

At its meeting yesterday of the High Court Bar Association a resolution was passed deploring the ill-considered reflections made by Mr. Justice Graham upon lawyers in connection with the "Statesman" defamation case and defending the action of the lawyers concerned. It was hoped that Mr. Justice Graham would withdraw the reflection in a public manner.

Mr. Justice Graham, in dismissing the case brought against the "Statesman" in connection with the publication of Mr. G. Pileher, M.P.'s allegations against Hindu widows, observed:—"The way in which this matter... has been exploited is nothing short of a scandal and it reflects on the legal advisers who are responsible for bringing the matter into court."

It is against this reflection on lawyers that the protest is directed.—Free Press.

AN OUTRAGE ON PATRIOTISM

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S ACTION CONDEMNED

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Expulsion of Law College students for abstention from College on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission was subject of a meeting of students held at Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the Youth League.

Dewan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister, presided. He said that the Principal's action was condemnable and that punishment of students on political grounds was prevalent only in India. He advised students to carry peaceful agitation.

OUTRAGE ON PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Srinivasalingam said that the punishment of students was an outrage on the patriotism of students. He deprecated discrimination even in punishments referring to the re-admission of two students while continuing the expulsion order against one student only. He felt ashamed of the Indian Principal acting like this.

THE EXPELLED STUDENT EXPLAINS.

Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Rangaswami Mudaliar, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Kolandai and others addressed the meeting similarly. Gopalakrishna, the student victim, explained the circumstances of his expulsion and reiterated his belief in his right to participate in politics and pointed out that he had not taken any part in organising the boycott, etc., having his individual abstention.—Free Press.

SIMONIAN BAN ON PRESS

MADRAS, March 1.

The Madras Provincial Simon Committee and the Press were excluded yesterday from the Joint Free Conference when Mr. H. A. Watson, Financial Secretary to the Madras Government, discussed the financial position of the Presidency before the Conference.—Free Press.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

"PUSSYFOOT" HOLDS UP AMERICA'S EXAMPLE

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

Prohibition as a practical policy was the subject of a lecture delivered by "Pussyfoot" Johnson before a largely attended meeting of ladies held under the auspices of the Women's India Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Association. Mr. Johnson was of opinion that total prohibition could be achieved only through the enactment of laws and instanced the case of America where the drink evil had been checked by means of law, just as slave traffic, polygamy and gambling had been stopped. Today in America he said drink had disappeared by ninety per cent. and there were 25,000 villages there which were absolutely dry.—A. P.

RT. HON. SASTRI'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN S. AFRICA.

He has brought Swaraj nearer, says Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed a public meeting this evening on the River Bank. Mr. Gandhi who presided said that although their political opinions differed as poles as under, there was greater affinity of heart between Mr. Sastri and himself than between any other two persons. He laid the claim for this generosity on his part because Mr. Sastri had spoken harshly about him in the past, but he considered his relation with Mr. Sastri as that of two lovers who might quarrel occasionally. Referring to Mr. Sastri's work in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi said that it would be appreciated as time lapsed. He had received both good and evil reports, and yet he could say that although Mr. Sastri had gone as the Agent of the Government of India, he had acted as the Ambassador of the people of India and he had brought Swaraj nearer by a few steps.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Sastri said that he had gone to South Africa

after being instructed by Mr. Gandhi as to the line he should adopt, and he had remained in touch with him whenever he did anything of importance. He asked himself what Gandhi would have done. He had gone to confirm the line fixed by late Mr. Gokhale and Gandhi which had become blurred. He had kept faithfully the terms of the Cape Town Agreement, and 98 per cent of Indians had stood behind him loyally. Besides doing political work he had started Indo-European Leagues where Indians and Europeans could meet and consider their troubles and means of removing them. When Gandhiji was in South Africa a number of European men and women gathered around him for their spiritual growth. After Gandhiji's return the ardour of these friends had cooled. Small though he was, the speaker had tried to bring together a body of European sympathisers on whom Indians could fall back in their difficulties, and in this he claimed to have achieved some success.—A. P.

MEANING OF EMPIRE PARTNERSHIP

TORY PRESS ON HERTZOG'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

LONDON, March 1.

General Hertzog's plain-speaking in the South African Parliament that while South Africa was willing to cooperate with the Empire it was not going to be tied down and prevented from entering into treaties with countries outside the Empire as the interests of South Africa may dictate has drawn considerable attention in the Press. General Hertzog's emphasis of the point of view that membership of the Empire must not be interpreted to stand by the tacit consent for a policy of estrangement and even hostility to other countries has revived the discussion of what the Empire partnership means. There is considerable dissatisfaction in the Tory section of the Press with General Hertzog's stand.—Free Press Beam Service.

TURKISH TOWNS RENAMED.

LATIN SCRIPT PROPAGANDA

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.

Turkey is struggling bravely with the new Latin Script which has been introduced by legislation. Every step is taken to enforce the observance of the Latin script and to introduce uniformity. Municipal authorities are helping in the campaign to ensure uniformity and are collecting fines levied for violations of the script. Names of towns and provinces in Turkey are being changed. Thus Constantinople becomes "Istanbul", Angora becomes Ankara and Smyrna becomes Izmir.—Free Press Beam Service.

London, Mar. 1.—Hollywood—Charlie Chaplin is better. Chaplin's Japanese valet told enquirers that "his master was sleeping peacefully"—Reuter.

RESULT OF CHINESE AGITATION

TRADERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT JAPANESE PIECEGOODS

DELHI, March 1.

Reports from Burma reveal that as a result of the Chinese agitation for the boycott of Japanese piecegoods into China an interesting development has arisen at some of the frontier stations. Quite a large quantity of Japanese piecegoods pass into China through the frontier at Bhamo, Lashio, Shwebo, and Hekto. But the boycott agitation which has been going on for about a year has resulted in the holding up of something like six hundred tons of Japanese piecegoods owing to the refusal of Chinese traders to accept Japanese goods. Besides this, a large quantity of goods is awaiting settlement at other frontier stations.—A. P.

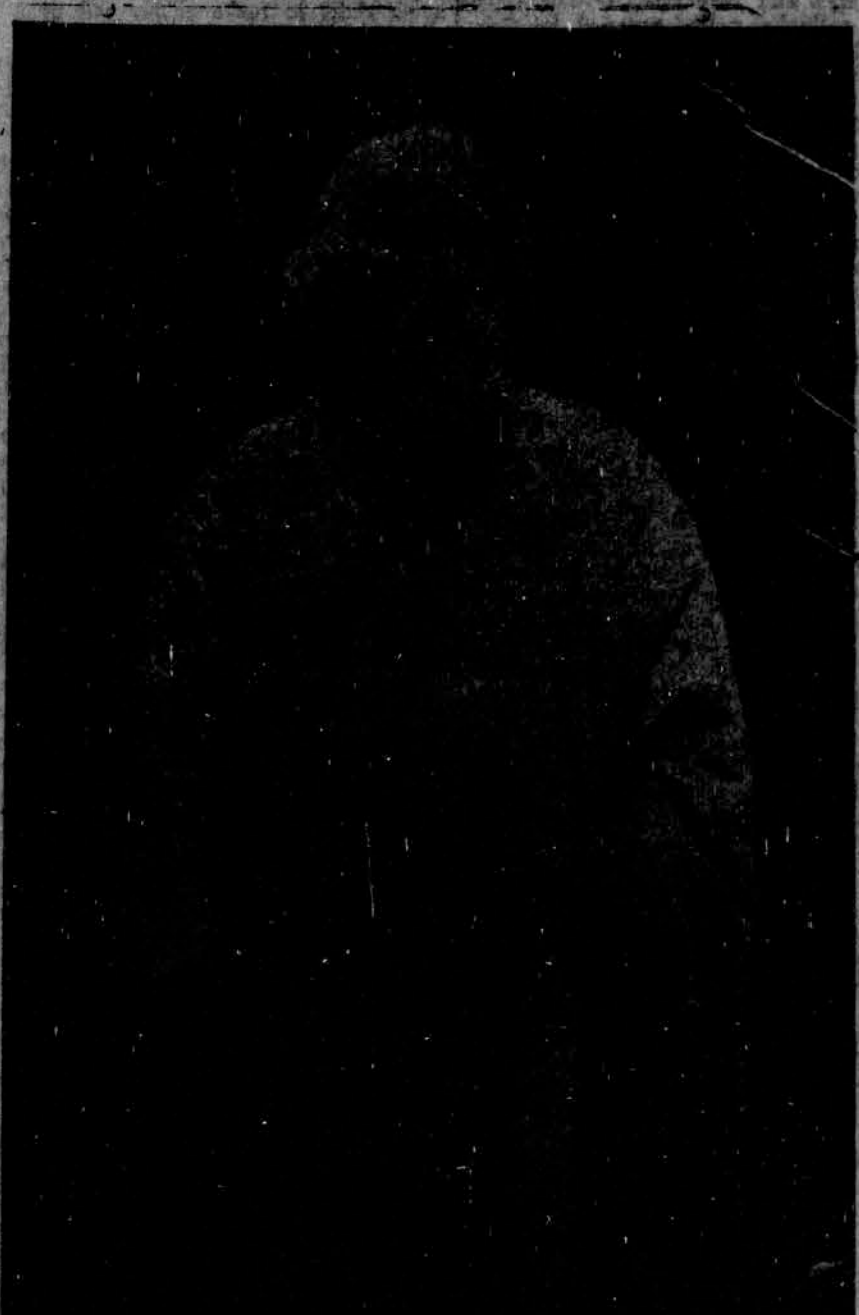
SURAT RIOTING CASE

ACCUSED SENTENCED

SURAT, Feb. 28.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the special Magistrate Mr. E. G. Taylor in the case in which nine Maimonedians stood charged with rioting causing damage to the Hindu temple known as Ram Mandir and causing injuries to eight Hindus during the September disturbances. One of the nine accused having been previously discharged the Magistrate convicted six of the remaining and sentenced two of them to three months rigorous imprisonment each. Three of the remaining were given two months rigorous imprisonment each and the sixth an old man of sixty-five was ordered to undergo one month simple imprisonment. Two were acquitted.

The accused convicted were further ordered to execute bonds in sum of Rs. 100, 200 and 500 with one surety each for one year after the expiry of their sentences.—A. P.



Post Rabindranath Tagore who left Bombay on Friday by S. S. Naldora on a Cultural Mission to Canada.

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GOOD NEWS FOR PARSIS PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who is well known and proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically). It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

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For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

(Adv.)

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WHAT DOES RAILWAY SURPLUS MEAN?

Tax on Transport

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF RATES

The following is the full text of the speech of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Assembly on the Railway Budget said—

Sir, before I touch the purely financial aspect of the budget, I should like to have information on certain items included in the memorandum accompanying the budget. The East Indian Railway is a line where, as a result of the separation of audit from accounts, we were expecting large economies in the administration and cost of operation. But the position of the East Indian Railway seems to be deteriorating as the operating ratio has gone up by nearly one per cent. since 1927-28. I should have expected that it would go down, but I am somewhat disappointed.

Then, Sir, my second point, is about the heavy stores balances and the crores of rupees locked therein. The reasons given for this increase are not quite satisfactory.

Then, the third point on which I want information is the exact meaning of the sum of 58 lakhs, as shown in the memorandum to the Railway Budget, page 6, which is said to be the value of the income-tax concessions on certain lines, part of the proceeds of which were devoted for railway purposes. This means that the railways will pay to the general finances, in addition to what they pay by way of contribution, a further sum of 58 lakhs this year. I want to understand whether this sum of Rs. 58 lakhs represents the charge for a single year, or whether it represents the consolidated debt for several years past.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons: It represents the charge that we expect we shall pay in the current year, that is to say, in 1928-29. The amount for next year is, I think, a little less because one of the income-tax loans has recently been paid off.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: That means the railways have begun to pay to the general revenues a sum of over half a crore more per year, in addition to the already heavy contributions which the railways are making. I think so important a point might have been brought up earlier before the Railway Standing Finance Committee and its opinion thereon taken which was not done.

I am sorry to find that my Honourable friend Mr. Cooke regards political debate as mere fun.

Mr. H. G. Cooke: Sometimes mere fun.

DIMINISHING RETURNS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Political questions are matters of life and death to us, while it seems they are sometimes mere fun to Europeans. That is the vast gulf which divides us both. Satisfaction has been expressed by some Honourable Members, at the high figures of the surpluses and the small reductions in rates and fares. But if we examine the real position, this superficial satisfaction will have to be considerably mellowed and modified. The railways are not really, after all, making any progress in their earning capacity. They are, if not steadily declining, virtually stagnant since the last four or five years. Whether you look at the return per mile, or whether you look at the percentage of return on the capital at charge, the fact cannot be denied that the railways are earning less than they used to do five years ago. This fact has been admitted in the Annual Report for Railways for 1927-28. We find that the highest return which the railways made was 5.85 per cent. in 1924-25, and to-day they barely earn 5.40 per cent. They used to earn much less during the interval, or practically the same. Though this difference might appear small when Rs. 100 are concerned, yet when you consider that we have now nearly Rs. 700 crores invested in railways, you will find that the gross receipts are down by six crores of rupees and the net receipts are down by nearly 3-1/2 crores. I am all the more surprised at this dwindling return from railways in view of the fact that there are nearly 12 or 13 causes why railways should look up and not down. In the first instance, we have nearly 3,000 miles of added mileage during the last five years. We have also acquired many company lines with the termination of their contracts, so that, whatever profit or surplus profit used to go to the shareholders of the company and whatever expenditure was incurred on the London Board, have now ceased and the whole profits of these lines should have come to us and gone to swell our surpluses. The normal expansion of traffic should have further added to our income and also the recent

publicity campaign of the Railway Board, which at least cost us several lakhs of rupees a year. In spite of these four causes, which ought to swell our revenues, we have not appreciably increased our receipts. Then there are eight other reasons why the economies we are supposed to have been practising in the various departments should go to dwindle the expenditure. We have a reduction in the cost of repairs in our modernised workshops, of which various figures are given. Rs. 2,300 per locomotive sent up for repairs is supposed to be the saving now. The cost of operation is to have decreased owing to the extensions of marshalling yards and stations. We have also the fall in prices of stores and materials; we have a fuel economy campaign as it is called, for which we have now given a special staff; we have general retrenchment and economies; and in addition we have three important administrative reforms which we were promised would lead to substantial economies these are the divisional system of administration on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the North-Western Railway, the establishment of the Clearing House Office, and the separation of the State railway audit and accounts. Instead of these twelve or thirteen reasons between themselves making for higher earnings and lower costs, we find that the return on the capital outlay has remained stationary or has decreased, so that while we incur lakhs of rupees expenditure on administrative changes and crores of rupees on investments for extensions and new constructions, the net return from the railways is, on Government's own admission, not even keeping up to the mark reached in the year 1924-25. While I say that the railways are not improving their earning capacity I do not thereby say that the railways are not charging higher rates and fares than they ought to.

TAX ON TRANSPORT.

It is unfortunate that, while the rates and fares charged are excessive the income that is obtained from these railways is not keeping pace. I say, Sir, the rates and fares are excessive, because, in the last six years, in addition to the sum of Rs. 22.50 crores that is an our reserves, as pointed out by my Honourable friend Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and my friend Mr. Chetty, we have paid as much as 20 crores to the general revenues and about 8 to 9 crores as loss on strategic railways. All these come from the railway revenues, after the cost of operation, depreciation fund and the interest charges have been provided for. It is a commonplace in railway economies, Sir, that so soon as working expenses, depreciation and interest charges are paid, all surpluses should go to relieve the Railway rates. Railway experts have again and again pointed out that any excess income beyond these three elements of cost means a tax on transport, which should not be levied except in extreme emergency cases. 30 crores, contribution to the general revenues, 9 crores, loss on strategic railways, 22.50 crores, reserve taken in excess of the actual cost of transportation. I make no mention of the depreciation fund because it may be necessary. The only point I want to make regarding the depreciation fund is, that if the lives of the various assets of Railway property are longer than what they are assumed to be for the purpose of charging depreciation the depreciation fund rules will have to be altered accordingly. Otherwise, the depreciation fund is not an improper charge on the railway income. So, barring the depreciation fund, 22.50 crores of reserves and about 40 crores of contribution to the general revenues and for meeting the loss on the Strategic lines, that is a sum of over 60 crores in the course of six years, has been taken out of the traveller's pocket, the merchant and the agriculturist, in fact everybody who travels, whether he is a worker or an agriculturist or anybody else. There was an abundance of sympathy—almost overflowing—in the speech of the Honourable the Railway Member for the agricultural masses and the industrial classes. If he was in earnest, he should stand aglance at the fact that in six years, a sum of over 60 crores has been taken from these unfortunate individuals in excess of what the true cost of transport in this country is. I say that only the true cost of transport which comprises working expenses, interest and depreciation, should be charged and nothing more. The last six years have shown that transport is costing the people of this country much more than what its actual cost ought to be, and the need for a radical revision of rates and fares is therefore urgent.

(Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.)
My Honourable friend Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas referred to the Standard Revenue Act of 1921 (regarding railways) so far as England is concerned, and I should like to know what percentage is fixed there as the standard revenue for railways, beyond which they are not entitled to make any profit. I am told, Sir, and I am speaking subject to correction—that 4 1/2 per cent. is the standard rate of income for railways in England. Sir, that we are taking much more than what

the normal cost of transport is, is clearly evident. For these reasons, the demand of my friend Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas for having some statutory provision for rates and fares has come none too early. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Overdue.

NO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Well, Sir, six years of experience shows that we can carry on our railway administration with efficiency and meet all cost of transport, and yet give relief to the agriculturist, the trader and others, if only we have some statutory safeguard against excessive rates and fares.

Now, Sir, I have only one more point to make. The Honourable the Railway Member, with that sweet and gentle persuasiveness of which he seems to be a past master, which disarms even a man like myself (Laughter)—has argued at length the case for an additional Member. I think the Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra might add a feather in his cap because so soon after his Trade Unions Bill, one half of which was controversial and the other half of which was non-controversial, the Honourable the Railway Member has brought out a budget speech, half of which is absolutely featureless while the other half is absolutely controversial. I do not wish to dwell at length to-day on the pros and cons of the fifth Railway Board Member; but I would ask the Railway Member to remember that, during the last seven years, the Agents of the various railway administrations have got immense powers delegated to them, which used to form the subject matter of communications between the Railway Board and these Agents. The Railway Board in turn have got several important powers delegated to them by the Secretary of State, which also rendered it necessary to make protracted and heavy references to that august individual. We have strengthened the Railway Board superior staff by nearly 50 per cent. since 1922; we have delegated certain functions to the Rates Advisory Committee, to the Director for Wagon Pooling, to the Chief Mining Engineer for coal purposes and to the Railway Conference Association. All these used to occupy the time of the Railway Board before in one respect or another, but are now made over to these bodies who are performing the functions delegated to them, which would formerly have been performed by the Railway Board itself. Added to that, Sir, as I said, we have strengthened our staff by 50 per cent. and if you yet need one more Member, the case for it would require to be made out for more strongly than it appears to be in the Railway Member's speech. As I wish to advert to this question again on Saturday next, I do not think I should occupy the time of the House in dealing with it today. In the meantime, I repeat that the railway position requires to be very carefully examined from the point of view of earning capacity, on account of the various factors that I have mentioned, and to see whether, in view of the several crores of capital we have spent on the extension and rehabilitation of our railways, they show any improved earning capacity, or whether they do not. If they really show an improvement, and that improvement has been swallowed up by other expenses, when we have gone from the frying pan to the fire. We find that, in the Miscellaneous section attached to these statements, there is an endless number of special officers and special committees, swallowing up lakhs and lakhs, and I often wonder whether part of the reduced profits of the railways is not due to the extraordinary army of special officers and committees. Sir, I have done.

SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 8.)
silver mountings are among the notable exhibits.

The jewellery class has the usual fine pieces of silver ware to show. A silver enamelled necklace and a brass wire lamp shade are interesting specimens.

The stone carving class exhibits a partly finished drinking fountain which could not be completed in time, and the individual work of the students will show that this class is by no means behind the other sections of the Workshops.

MODELLING.

The modelling section of the School is strongly represented this year except that plastic composition in the round is absent. On the other hand, there are some interesting panels in bas relief, which show the students' capacity for space-filling and decorative design. His Excellency the Governor's prize goes to Mr. K. A. Chetty for a sound study of a seated girl, which is good in action, and pleasing in treatment but which might have been carried further with advantage. There are some good models from the antique. The heads from life are well above the average, and in some cases excellent.

PAINTING.

The class of mural painting having been engaged during the year upon the mural decorations for New Delhi (which are not yet completed) are able to exhibit very little this year, but there is a large and extremely varied series of paintings, including portraiture, landscape, figure painting, and pictorial composition representing the work of junior classes. The class of Indian designing shows several really intriguing designs. Mr. Satyanarayan Rao receives His Excellency the Governor's prize for his picture "The Sun God and the Dawn". Among the most interesting water colours are these shown by students who accompanied the excursion party to Agra—when their sur-

roundings evidently inspired them in their work.

The chalk and charcoal studies from life by the class of mural painting are first-class examples of drawing; and there is some good work by the normal class for drawing teachers. The Exhibition as a whole is a remarkable example of the talents and skill of the students and will well repay a visit from those who are interested in the progress of Art in India.

INDIA, THE NEW PHASE

(Continued from page 8.)

forates, but it cannot be denied that it has been accentuated thereby, and the sooner they are scrapped the better. I would strongly recommend to Sir Stanley that he should re-read the paragraphs in Montford report relating to communal representation.

Sir Stanley is not quite clear as to franchise. Why should we not boldly introduce adult suffrage and at the same time devise some system of indirect election to the Central legislature? And possibly, in the adoption of adult suffrage we shall find a permanent and final solution of the Hindu-Muslim differences.

NO MORE CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT.

The idea to introduce responsibility in minor matters and retain independence in major questions of policy does not appeal to me very much. It is bound to breed mischief and create trouble. It also smacks of darchy which has been rightly and wrongly discredited.

The compulsory combination of the British with the Indian personnel in the executive means only a continuation of the present arrangement. I think in any case the civilian member should disappear. And further I cannot uphold the underlying implication that the continuation of the British element is the only possible method of ensuring stability and strength. If there be any fear on the latter ground, I would rather prefer a non-Parliamentary executive though I know that it is opposed to British instinct. The question is a large one and cannot be discussed in such an off-hand fashion.

One thing I note in Sir Stanley's scheme. He has not suggested any arrangement to bring the States into organic connection with British India. He only takes an opportunity in his book to suggest that Indian politicians simply ignore the existence of the States, which however is not a fact.

(Concluded.)

OUR BUNGLING GOVT.

NO LESS THAN RS. 85 LAKHS GONE WASTE

Commenting on the Bombay Budget estimates, and to the losses of various schemes, such as the Back Bay Reclamation, the Amburnath scheme, the editor of the "Property market" refers to the Central Salsette Railway and says—

"Here no less than Rs. 85 lakhs has gone waste. A simple tramway would have served the district equally well at about a tenth of the cost. The big railway could have come later. Then the gauge of the railway is different to either the B. B. & C. I. line or the G. I. P. which this railway connects. Thus it will never be possible to run through trains from Bombay unless the track is taken up and relaid. This has always mystified me. I am not a railway engineer, but one doesn't need anything but common horse sense to do the right thing in a case like this. Looking on the bright side of things one hopes that some at least of the cost of this railway will be recouped. Central Salsette will certainly develop in the years to come and the railway will be essential. But the bill of interest on original capital expenditure that is going to pile up meanwhile simply boggles imagination."

ONE MORE VICTIM OF RIOTS

The riot has taken one more Hindu as its victim on whose body an inquest was held on Thursday. It appeared from evidence that Chuni Lal Chhotalal Patel (40) residing at Hanuman street was assaulted by some rioters in a tram car in Kasai Mohalla on the 10th February. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital but against the advice of the hospital authorities he left for home and did not undergo any treatment. On Tuesday he was removed to Dr. Bhajekar's hospital, but he died there subsequently, death being due to septicaemia. The coroner's jury returned verdict according to medical evidence remarking that the injuries were caused by some rioters.

A Trivandrum message says that as a result of a fracas between the Mahomedans and Christians at Thodupuzha in North Travancore over the alleged beating of some Mahomedan boys by Christians, two were killed and twelve on both sides seriously wounded. A. P. has been issued from the office of the Silver Jubilee Gurukul, Brindaban, Mathura, to the effect that the Gurukul Brindaban is completing its 25th year in March, 1930, and for this occasion an appeal for a lakh of rupees is being made to defray expenses and to organise its work. Free Press.

INDIANS IN LONDON

SCOTLAND YARD KEEPS STRICT VIGILANCE

COUNTERBLAST TO CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

(A special London cable, dated 25th February, to "Forward," Calcutta), states—

"Scrutinising and searching vigilance by the Scotland Yard Police on Indian residents and students specially those connected with the London branch of Indian National Congress has been reported in several cases. Intensification of vigilance is, it is understood due to the activities of the London Congress which has refused admission to unsponsored guests to the meetings of its members.

Indians living in rooms and unleased flats are finding the position difficult owing to comparatively unfavourable terms imposed by landlords who, in some cases, are exploiting the situation. Technically of course no one is obliged to answer questions by the Scotland Yard officers in plain clothes. But constant inquiries by the Scotland Yard officials of landladies and maids, etc. give the later a handle to increase their terms thus making the position somewhat extremely hard.

MANDVI KOLIWADA TENANTS REFUSE TO PAY RENTS

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD'S ACTION CRITICISED

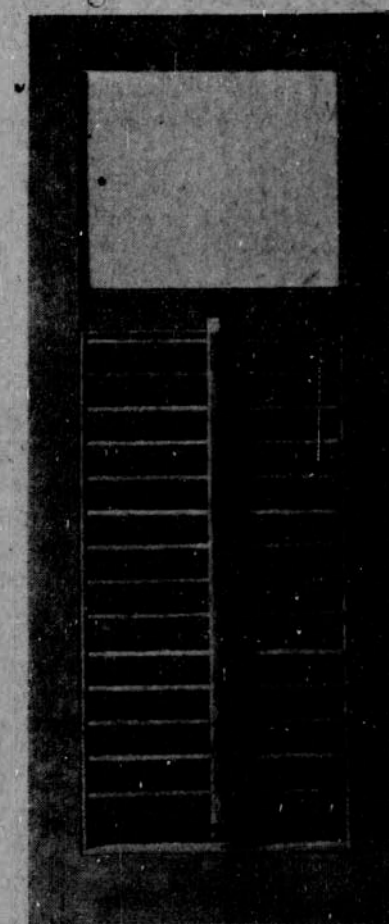
On Sunday night, the 24th instant, another meeting of the tenants residing at Mandvi Koliwada was held under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala to discuss the question of paying increased rents demanded by the Improvement Trust Committee. The question has been raging in the place for the last 14 months during which the above Committee seem to have done nothing. The presidents protested against the lethargy of the Committee and called upon the tenants to reply to it by refusing to pay any increase whatsoever. He believed the only way to success was Satyagraha. There after Dr. Choksey supported the previous speaker and explained how necessary it was to oppose the Trust. Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami also strongly contested the action of the Committee and thereafter Messrs. A. H. Nakhawa and Simao Shinwar Koli and others addressed the meeting and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

(1) This meeting regrets to note that though the Improvement Trust Board passed a Resolution that rents should not be increased, the Improvement Trust Committee persists in demanding increased rents which the tenants cannot pay.

(2) This meeting is pained to note that though fourteen months have elapsed since the protest of the above tenants, no definite measure has still been arrived at and the tenants have been put to great inconvenience.

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(Adv.)

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GROWTH HAMPERED BY TARIFF INEQUALITY

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

The Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the question of tariff equality in respect of the manufacture of printing type in India is published. The Board undertook the present inquiry on an application submitted by the Allahabad Law Journal Company, Limited, on behalf of the Hindustani Type Foundry, alleging the existence of tariff inequality in respect of this industry. By the very nature of the terms of Reference, the Board is only required to examine the causes of such grievances and make such recommendations, whether general or special, as it thinks fit. It is, therefore, not required to determine the question as to whether or not an industry referred to it for inquiry should be given protection.

In the present case the inquiry was conducted by the Board consisting of Sir Padamji P. Givwala, (President) Dr. John Mathai and Messrs. R. L. Walker and H. C. Sen (Secretaries).

Besides the original applicants several type foundries in the country and Associations, either submitted written replies to the Board's questionnaire or made representations to it. The Board also recorded oral evidence.

After a careful consideration of the statistical figures, the Board finds "that the Indian manufacturer is subject at present to a tariff inequality of about Rs. 3 per 100 lb. in the case of type metal manufactured locally and Rs. 4 per 100 lb. in the case of imported type metal." In its recommendations the Board suggests a specific duty of one anna per pound on printing type. Says the Board:-

SPECIFIC DUTY PROPOSED.

It is necessary in devising measures for removing tariff inequality to adjust the duties so as to afford relief to type foundries which import type metal as well as those which manufacture it locally. The only method of relief which will afford assistance to both classes of producers is an increase in the duty on printing type. A reduction in the duty on imported type metal will not benefit those who manufacture their own type metal, while a reduction in the duties on the virgin metals used in the manufacture of alloys will not merely fail to give relief to importers of type metal but will be open to serious objection from Indian metal interests. We recommend that the duty on printing type should be fixed at a rate corresponding to the duty paid on imported type metal, the tariff inequality being higher in this case. Further, in view of the rapid decline in the prices of German type, we consider that the duty on printing type should be converted from an ad valorem into a specific duty. We have estimated that the duty paid on imported type metal amounts to Rs. 5.51 per 100 lb. of printing type or 10-1-2 pice per pound. A specific duty at this rate will be sufficient on present prices to remove the tariff inequality. But we think that some allowance should be made for the possibility of a further immediate decline in the prices of German type. During the last 18 months the prices of German type imported into India have declined by two to three annas per pound and it is likely that the limit in this direction has not yet been reached. On this ground we recommend that a specific duty of one anna per pound should be levied on printing type.

The conversion of the duty on printing type from an ad valorem duty of 201.2 per cent. into a specific duty of one anna per pound will not materially increase the amount of duty paid on type better quality imported from the United Kingdom and America since type of this class sells generally at Rs. 2 per pound and over. Even in the case of German type, although the duty will raise prices, they will still be lower than they were a year ago. The large class of printing represented by the leading newspapers, who use linotype machines, will not in any case be affected by a change in the duty on printing type.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

In giving evidence before us, the applicants urged that in view of the severe competition from German imported type, the establishment of tariff equality would not in itself be sufficient to safeguard the Indian type industry and that some measure of protection should be granted. The question of protection is not within our terms of reference, but in this as in other enquiries regarding tariff inequality, the case of the applicants has been supported on grounds which are relevant to a claim to protection rather than to tariff equality.

In the present enquiry, however, we do not think that the evidence tendered so far has disclosed any grounds on which immediate action may be suggested. So long as Indian type foundries supply more than 80 per cent. of the Indian market, as the applicants themselves have admitted, the plea for protection at this stage is premature. It is of course conceivable that a further extension of German imports into the Indian market may alter the situation adversely to the Indian industry. Since 1922 the imports from Ger-

INDORE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

HOLKAR COLLEGE INCIDENT

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, (C.I.) FEB. 28. Sir Reginald Glancy the A. G. G. retires from Indore next month. The State Cabinet shortly proposes performing the opening ceremony of the new electric installation which is erected in the neighbourhood of the Ahilya Ashram girls' school. The members of the Cabinet contemplate christening it as Glancy Electric Power Station. Indians here do not like the idea of the names of European officers being given to public institutions. We have already a park named Biscoe Park, and a market called Bisanquet Market. Surely the State ministers could have selected the names of Indians closely associated with the illustrious house of the Holkars.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Indore Agri-Horticultural Exhibition takes place in the middle of the next month in the Biscoe Park. The exhibition is going to be held under the distinguished patronage of the A.G.G. There is an influential committee of citizens and State officials which is organising this exhibition. As the soil and climate of Central India is well suited for gardening, it is felt that by organising the exhibition additional interest will be roused which will greatly benefit the Indore subjects. The Committee intends organising the annual Health and Baby week in conjunction with the exhibition. It is, however, doubtful how far this exhibition will be a success as the bitter cold and the frost which prevailed last month has affected plants and ruined crops.

SENIOR MAHARANI'S LECTURE.

The Senior Maharani Chandravati Bai Saheba delivered a lecture to the girls of the Ahilya Ashram. The subject for the discourse was "Duties of Hindu House Wives." It was a very interesting lecture in which the Queen Mother was pleased to give her own experiences. It is very gratifying to note the Senior Maharani taking interest in the welfare of girls.

HOLKAR COLLEGE INCIDENT.

I think you have paid a deserving compliment to Miss Indira Bhagvat B.A. (Oxon) for the help which she rendered to the students who had gone on strike at Ahmedabad College. Miss Bhagvat is the cousin of the present young Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar. The truth of the saying that no prophet is worshipped in his own country is amply illustrated in Miss Bhagvat's case. She has the same qualification as the General Minister who holds the portfolio of education in Indore State. Yet this highly cultured lady is not provided in the Holkar State and has to take up job of pedagogy at Ahmedabad. It is really the ill luck of Indians that such a spirited lady is not in Indore. She is the first Dhangar lady graduate from Oxford and would certainly fill any place in the educational Department with credit. She would even grace the Holkar College as a professor. We really missed this lady at Indore when the students of the Holkar College were on the eve of a strike last month. Indians with this lady was present here to help college students just as she did at Ahmedabad. The 3rd year Art students were surprised to see the order of English papers changed without notice. A majority of students walked out of the hall as a protest. The Principal immediately took repressive measures and punished the students. There was much discontent among the college students, especially as the efforts of the venerable vice-principal Mr. Dobson, at a reconciliation, were set aside by the authorities who dealt with the students very severely. The Indore State students are meek. They wanted a good backing and would then certainly have compelled the Principal to climb down as the Ahmedabad students did in the case of Principal Shirras.

New Delhi.—Before a large gathering to-day H. E. the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief inspected the "Kabul Aeroplanes" at the Cintonment Aerodrome and congratulated the airmen.—A. P.

many have increased from 275 cwt. to over 900 cwt. and although in 1927-28 the imports showed a large decrease, the figures for the current year seem to indicate that heavy importation is taking place again.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Already the prices of Indian type have been forced down to a level which in the case of many foundries leaves little margin of profit. The industry is one for which India offers natural advantages and for which Indian enterprise and labour have shown considerable aptitude. Any serious set-back to the industry by reason of the importation of cheap and inferior type from abroad would in our opinion be unfortunate. In framing our recommendation for the removal of tariff inequality, we have allowed a small margin to offset the effect of a further slight decline in German prices. Should, however, a substantial drop occur hereafter in the prices of German imports, we consider that Government should be prepared to take steps to counter it.

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INDIA'S COMMERCIAL POSITION.

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPEAL)

The non-commercial Indians have a thrill of elation in the preferment of India to a higher position, fifth in rank, in the commercial world according to information supplied on the floor of the Assembly by Sir James Simpson. The coterie of the Indians so specially distinguished would certainly be thankful to Sir James if he would edify them with the statistical data leading to the conclusion so arrived at. Of course, it is legitimate to look to Sir James not to miss including in his comparative statement the area of the country (or rather the sub-continent) of the whole of India, its population of 320 millions as also the percentage per capita of the commerce which raised India in the comity of Nations to the said altitude of commercial prosperity. It is also expected that the statement would contain the percentage gain per unit of population of the invisible imports of freight, insurance premia and interest and similar items which countries other than India bring into such calculations. Perspicuous statement of the enriched position of India would certainly remove the mists of distrust, suspicion and conviction about foreign and British exploitations which at present in added intensity pervade the Indian commercial atmosphere.

Further, it is quite relevant to make it clear at this stage that in her struggles to possess her own indigenous Mercantile Marine, India quite legitimately looks forward to her industrial advancement and heightened prestige and honour in the rank and file of other progressive countries. May the non-commercial Indians appeal to Sir James also to supply illuminating tables proving India's advance in industrialisation by full utilisation of human and material resources of the country, through the British commercialists' and their European pals' co-operation which he alleges to be the prime mover of India to the pride of the fifth position? Publication of such tables, however strange in the Indian administration, are of annual and biennial recurrence in the Economic Journals and even State documents of Great Britain and other civilised countries. And Sir James with all his command of efficient staff and the world statistics before him can very conveniently enlighten us as to the net industrial output per unit of the teeming population as also per capita of persons employed in Indian Industries. Political gratitude, whatever be its magnitude, is in this discussion out of court. The 'price paid for the benefits or mutual gains exchanged may for the nonce' be reserved for a future estimate and consideration. For the present India's principal pulsation is for industrialisation and working up her raw products for which nature has richly endowed her. No position, however ornate as purveyor in foreign ships of her rich materials for the delectation and the very maintenance of her rivals abroad, is pleasant to her. The wise and patriotic counsel of Mr. Hoover, the President of America, reproduced in the English economic journal of note, the "Statist," rings in the Indian ears that "protection of industrial interests from predatory business is declared to be the solemn duty of this State". And Mr. Hoover is one of the British people's own kith, he having served and worked in India and England with immense credit. All co-operation be it by the British or the European commercial interests in conformity with the sage counsel will only make for real fraternisation. India has enough of the rolling platitudes evincing keen interest and lip sympathy. They can no longer feed her with passive contentment. She will be a willing and real partner in her own right and claim it, be it with the governors or the commercial fraternity.

PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR

A striking evidence of the favourable development of Czechoslovak industry has been furnished by the outstanding success of the Prague Samples Fair which has just closed the gates of its Autumn session. Not only did the number of exhibitors rise by 20 per cent. compared with the Autumn Fair last year, thus reaching 2823 but the business results obtained by the exhibiting industries were very satisfactory in all sections. Owing to the tremendous building activity now prevailing in the country, building industries reported very good results. This is also the case of the iron and steel trades, where the number of unfilled orders has considerably increased both for home and export, while glass, porcelain, toys, musical instruments and novelties booked a fair amount of orders for exports overseas. The international character of the Fair is emphasised by the fact that buyers from 43 different countries 27 European and 16 overseas were present this total number of visitors being 500,000. Foreign countries took active part in the fair with 41 exhibitors. Official sections were organized by France, U. S. A., Roumania, Soviet Russia, Spain and Danzig. On the other hand, England was represented by 12 firms, Germany 52, Austria 11, Italy 9 etc. The new Fair Building, which is one of the biggest commercial structures in Central Europe, has been inaugurated together with the Fair. In the opening speeches Mr. Novak, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Baxa, Mayor of Prague and Mr. Bohac, President of the Fair emphasized the importance of this event, hailing it as the beginning of a new epoch in the foreign trade relation of Czechoslovakia. The building will have the character of a permanent international trade exhibition, open to buyers during the whole year and will thus constitute the largest permanent sample exhibit of the world.

There are special advantages offered to foreign visitors, for travelling as to reduction in fare for transportation, Special Direct Trains, Hotel Accommodation, Fees for visas on Passport and free Services of interpreters, etc., etc. The Spring fair is to be held from 17th to 24th March 1929. Those who cannot visit the next fair are recommended to apply to the representative of The Prague International Samples Fair, Bombay, Post Box 3083, who will be pleased to put his service at the disposal of all inquirers, in India.

The Complete Directory of the PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR with Key can be inspected at the Office of the Agents, by appointment, on application.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. D. P. Shah to act as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Vice Mr. Y. V. Vohra.

Mr. S. B. Parulekar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the date of relief and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. N. J. Shaikh, Officiating Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dhawar, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dhawar.

Mr. W. J. Smart, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for four months and 19 days followed by leave on half average pay for two months and 26 days with effect from 26th March 1929.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., to the post of Second Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, substantively from 1st December 1928.

Mr. Sorab Manekshaw Bhargava, Collector, Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer, on relief,

to act as Secretary to Government, Development Department, Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, and Land Manager Development Department, vice Mr. R. D. Bell.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, Officiating Under Secretary to Government, General, Educational and Marine Departments, on relief, to act as Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and Salsette Development Officer, vice Mr. S. M. Bhargava, pending further orders.

Mr. S. K. Belvalkar, Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months and fifteen days from 24th June 1929 to 8th October 1929.

Mr. H. Hamill, Principal, Elphinstone College, is granted leave on average pay with effect from the 15th June 1929 to 11th October 1929 with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the College to the leave.

Dr. V. V. Gupta, has been placed in charge of the Dispensary, Hubli, District Dhawar, with effect from the forenoon of 7th February 1929.

Dr. R. V. Mone, has been appointed as Medical Officer in charge of the Pandit Dispensary, Sivas District Karwar, with effect from 9th February 1929.

Dr. V. R. Masarekar, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Dispensary, Kuria, District Thana, with effect from 5th February 1929.

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performance is obtained because it is "basically balanced" in all these essentials to a fine road performance.

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THE AUCTION SYSTEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly spare some of your valuable space for a very important subject.

The granting of licenses to country liquor shops for the town and island of Bombay was to take place this week in Bombay. This annual function has been a source of great anxiety to those bona-fide licensees, who have retained their license in face of heavy odds and unhealthy competition in the past at considerable sacrifice, since they are never sure of retaining their licenses being always at the mercy of blackmailers, speculators and private enemies, who shirk like try to seize every opportunity to "feed fat the ancient grudge" they bear them.

A sigh of relief is heaved by these licensees on learning the good news that the efforts of the Licensed Victuallers' Association for abolishing this pernicious system of auctioning and replacing it by the equitable fixed fee system, have been at last crowned with success. The Licensed Victuallers' Association, in their petition dated 14th February 1928, submitted to Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay, pointed out the iniquity of the present ruinous policy of auctioning, in which bona-fide licensees are ruined by rapacious blackmailers, speculators and private enemies by bidding exorbitantly high fees with the sole motive of landing the licensees into financial difficulties and their eventual ruin. Many licensees who eke out their existence honourably are forced to leave their business which they have built by dint of honesty and hard labour.

The cogency of the arguments advanced by the Association was irresistible. Government have at last—thanks God, better late than never—realised their mistake and the justice of the Association's requests; and the introduction of the new fixed fee system will be hailed with delight, not only by the licensees, but, by all lovers of fair play and justice, as it will undoubtedly inaugurate a new era in the Excise policy of Government, giving it a healthy moral tone, bereft of all those sinister influences mentioned above. The aim of the Excise Department in introducing the auction system has been totally frustrated. As was so eloquently pointed out by the Association in their petition dated September last, submitted to the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the then Minister of Excise, "the present system is entirely faulty." During the seven years the auctioning has been in force, the drop in still-head duty in Bombay amounted to 20 lakhs, and in spite of the auction system there has been no corresponding gain. The license fees in 1922/23 amounted to Rs. 28 lakhs whereas last year (1927/28) they amounted to 24 lakhs only.

But here is one serious drawback. The newly fixed fee system is to be applied, presumably, for the town and island of Bombay only. What about the large number of mofussil shops? The Excise authorities evidently have not decided on extending the new system to mofussil shops at present. If that is so, I beg to point out the disastrous consequences of this policy of piecemeal reforms. The blackmailers and speculators seeing that the fixed fee system will be introduced next year or in the immediate future as a corollary to this healthy principle in Bombay, will be out to fleece the present licensees by trying to dangle before them the prospect of better days, real or imaginary, and by restoring to blackmailing to a horrible extent. They will try their old game of blackmailing, even ruining the licensees by forced biddings with a vengeance. They are thus threatened with direful results or ruin, unless Government realising this grave danger frustrate the plans of this gang and see the advisability of extending the new system simultaneously to mofussil as well.

The appeal of licensees, who have as a class been always loyal to Government and who have liberally contributed to the various war funds and war loans out of their hard earned money, it is to be fervently hoped will not be lost sight of by the Government, who have now fortunately at their head a Governor of high statesmanship of calibre, Sir Frederick Sykes, and a Minister of Excise, Mr. Jadhav, who have made a good beginning by inaugurating this much needed reform in the Excise policy in the very beginning of their regime.

The disastrous consequences of the auc-

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"BOMBAY CORPORATION AND NOMINATIONS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I agree with every word written by your correspondent "Citizen" on the question of nominations. I understand that all sorts of influence and pressure are being brought into force to induce our new young Municipal Commissioner to make his selections in the old stereotyped way. But if he be wise, he will steer clear of all these machinations and strike a new and bold policy.

It is high time that the public of Bombay should raise their voices and put a stop to this scandalous state of affairs. The way in which selections are made seems, that there is only a very small circle from which Government can make its choice. It gives one the impression that Government is bankrupt of good men and therefore, they have to restrict their choice from the few "good boys."

At one time nominations were so regulated that it gave very good chances for all men of ability to shine out, and it was, therefore, considered an honour to be nominated to the Corporation. If Government is anxious to keep its good name for justice and impartiality, it can do so, by doing away with these "Jagirdars" and "Vatandars."

All Bombay should protest and see that at least some of those who have had a very long spell should not be re-nominated. Citizens should be given an opportunity to serve the city. If this time the Minister will not take courage in both hands and make a clean sweep of these "Jagirdars and Vatandars," it will never be done. I do hope that the appeal which has been made to His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes will not fall on deaf ears. This is an opportunity for His Excellency to do away with old and unbusiness-like methods, and chalk out a new, bold and statesman-like policy for the future. I would also appeal to our independent Local Self-Government Minister to show his grit in this matter. Bombay is a progressive city and must be a pattern for the rest of the Presidency. He is a capable and just Minister and will see that 'all' communities get a fair share of nominations and that not even the smallest is neglected. He will I am sure assign to the limbo of oblivion all these old methods and select a set of men who will not only be a credit to Government but also an ornament to the city. Let it not be said that jobbery is being practised even in these enlightened times. There are a lot of ugly rumours, but I feel certain that selection which our able and capable Minister will make will silence the hardest critic of the Bombay Government. The eyes of all Bombay are on the Minister this time and the manner in which he discharges his obligations to all communities, will decide whether he has courage and conviction. If he follows the old practice not only will progress be retarded, but all confidence for improvement will be lost. I hope he will rise to the occasion and show his stamina. —Yours etc.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

CIVIS.

tioning system both to licensees and Government, have been fully pointed out by the Association in their petition of September last mentioned above whereas the advantages of the fixed fee system, if introduced all over the Presidency, are innumerable both to Government and licensees. I do not desire to take up your valued space by detailing them all here, but a recapitulation of all these disadvantages and advantages in juxtaposition would bear repetition here.

If the auction system is continued there will be:—

- (1) Further reduction of consumption.
- (2) Further loss of still head-duty.
- (3) Continued prosperity of the black-mauler.
- (4) Neglect of the interests of the consumer, who will be driven to illicit distillation.
- (5) Ruin of the present body of loyal and faithful licensees.
- (6) Establishment of powerful syndicates in place of the old licensees who are being ruined.
- (7) Breakdown of the whole system and Government Exchequer revenue.

If the fixed system is substituted there will be:—
(1) Consumption of the full ration and more if available.
(2) Increase in still head duty receipts.
(3) An improved equal revenue from license fees.
(4) A just and equitable disposal of shops in as much as the rate of license fee per gallon will be uniform.
(5) Disappearance of the black-mauler and the transfer of his illegal gains to Government.
(6) Continuance of the present loyal body of licensees who will look to the interest of the customer and also co-operate with the Excise Department in suppressing and malpractices and illicit distillation.
(7) Restoration of self-respect to the trade.

(8) Increased consumption supporting the case for abolition of the rationing system which has not been accepted by any other provincial Government in India. It is to be fervently hoped the Excise Authorities will extend the new fixed fee system to mofussil shops also from this year and announce the good news soon in order to allay the anxiety of the most law-abiding section of the subjects of the Bombay Government.

In justice, therefore, to the licensees I appeal to you, Sir, to raise your voice in the matter through your columns, for which the licensees will be thankful you.

In conclusion I beg to thank you for the interest you are taking in the matter and for the advocacy of this just cause, as in your leaderette of 28th ult. in accordance with your promise of 28th ult. play to all—Yours etc.

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Andhra Patrika, the leading Telugu Daily writes:—We received on 7th November 1923 from Sjt. V. K. Satagopachar, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tirutani, a letter predicting that Mahatma Gandhi will be released on 5th February, 1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public."

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